

THE WRONG WAY TO CUT

ELLIMAN'S.

Know that the Firm of Messrs. ELLIMAN, SONS & CO. consider it to be prejudicial to their interests to have ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATIONS sold under the agreement prices of 1/- for 1/1½, 2/4 for 2/9 sizes Universal; 1/9 for 2/-, 2/2 for 2/6, 3/- for 3/6 sizes Royal.

Know that the Wholesale Houses are all pledged not to sell ELLIMAN'S without securing an agreement not to sell under the minimum prices.

Know that a careless employé may by chance execute an order without asking for a signature.

Know that failing this method of obtaining supplies, an intermediary who would sign and pass goods on without asking for a signature might obtain them.

Know that this sort of conduct is **tricky**—then proceed.

THE RIGHT WAY TO CUT

ELLIMAN'S.

Know that a straightforward person objecting to terms would refuse to buy, and "cut" the goods entirely.

(Signed)

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

TO CHEMISTS !

EVERY good Chemist knows that if a Customer asks for an article which is sold out, or is not stocked, the probability is that the Customer will endeavour to purchase it elsewhere, and there is thus the risk of that Customer being wholly or partially lost.

SYMINGTON'S "EDINBURGH" COFFEE ESSENCES

have now become "household words" throughout Great Britain and the Colonies, and they hold the market with a sale as large as all other brands added together, although rival Essences are offered at lower prices.

The Public is well aware that the cheapest is not the best, and that an article like **SYMINGTON'S**, which has stood the test of competition for so many years, must possess superlative merits to enable it to maintain its position as the Premier Brand.

The words "**SYMINGTON, EDINBURGH**," on a bottle of Coffee Essence are a guarantee that it has been made by the most Improved Processes from the Best Materials, that it is of an uniformly High Quality, and is Warranted Pure.

Our goods, therefore, never fail to give satisfaction alike to Retailer and Consumer, and as every shrewd Chemist now stocks a Coffee Essence, the Trade may rely on the fact that "**SYMINGTON'S**" **BRAND** will never fail to please their Customers.

N.B.—Our Goods can be obtained from our various Wholesale Agents in the Provinces, and from all the Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine Houses in London.

THOMAS SYMINGTON & CO.

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BEAVERBANK WORKS, EDINBURGH.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson.

At the Present Season of the Year, Pharmacists are recommended to keep a good Stock of the following :—

Liquor Ipecacuanhæ. Medium Dose : 3 minims as an

expectorant ; 30 minims as an emetic.

This LIQUOR is guaranteed to yield on analysis not less than 0.5 per cent. pure Emetine.

To prepare VIN. IPECAC., B.P., clear, bright, free from deposit and of CERTAIN ACTIVITY, add one ounce of LIQUOR to seven volumes of Sherry.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4s. 6d. 1 lb. bots., 8s.

Liquor Camph. Co. Medium Dose : 5 minims.

Guaranteed to contain 2 grains of Opium (of full alkaloidal strength) in each fluid drachm.

To prepare TINCT. CAMPH. Co., B.P., add one ounce of LIQUOR to seven ounces of Proof Spirit.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 4s. 6d. 1 lb. bots., 8s.

Liquor Scillæ. Medium Dose : 5 minims.

A fluid ounce represents the full medicinal value of half-ounce of Squill.

To prepare SVR. SCILLÆ, B.P., add one ounce of LIQUOR to seven volumes of Syrup.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2s. 3d. 1 lb. bots., 4s.

Liquor Tolutanus. Medium Dose : 10 minims.

Manufactured from the purest and finest Tolu Balsam.

To prepare SVR. TOLUT., B.P., add one ounce of LIQUOR to seven volumes of Syrup.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2s. 3d. 1 lb. bots., 4s.

Liquor Pruni Virg. Medium Dose : 10 minims.

One of the best, safest, and most pleasant adjuvants for COUGH MIXTURES.

To prepare SVR. PRUNI VIRG., add one ounce of LIQUOR to seven volumes of Syrup.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bots., 2s. 3d. 1 lb. bots., 4s.

Liquor Ætheris Nit. Medium Dose : 10 minims.

To prepare SPIRIT. ÆTHÆR. NIT., B.P., add one ounce of LIQUOR to seven volumes of Rectified Spirit.

Spirit of Nitrous Ether freshly prepared from this LIQUOR is guaranteed to yield, when tested in Allen's Nitrometer, seven times its volume of Nitric Oxide Gas.

Per lb., 5s.

Prize Formulæ Mixtures.

To meet the large demand for these Mixtures, we are now supplying them in 5-gallon casks (casks free), and in 10-gallon casks (casks free and 10 per cent. discount).

PRIZE FORMULA Cough Mixture.

R Liq. Morphine Acet., B.P.	15 oz.
„ Pruni Virg., FLETCHER	10 „
„ Limonis (pro Syr.), FLETCHER	15 „
„ Ipecacuanhæ	2 ½ „
Glycerini Pur.	40 „
Syrup.	to make 1 gall.

DOSE.—One to two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

(NOTE.—3i. contains $\frac{1}{16}$ grain Morphia.)
In W. Qts., 10s. gall.

PRIZE FORMULA Diarrhœa Mixture.

R Liq. Opii, FLETCHER	2 oz.
„ Catechu (pro Inf.), FLETCHER	64 „
Aq. Chloroformi Conc., FLETCHER	8 „
Liq. Ammonia, B.P.	4 „
Syrup.	64 „
Aq. Dest.	to make 1 gall.

DOSE.—One teaspoonful as occasion requires, in water.

(NOTE.—3i. contains $\frac{1}{16}$ grain Opium.)
In W. Qts., 10s. gall.

PRIZE FORMULA Febrifuge Mixture.

R Potass. Nit.	7 oz.
Liq. Camph. Co., FLETCHER	3 ½ „
„ Ipecac., FLETCHER	18 drs.
Syrup.	26 oz.
Aq. Dest.	to make 1 gall.

DOSE.—One tablespoonful every four hours.

In W. Qts. 10s. gall.

PRIZE FORMULA Indigestion Mixture.

R Liq. Pepsinæ, FLETCHER	10 drs.
„ Nucis Vom., FLETCHER	10 „
„ Card. Co., FLETCHER	10 „
„ Bismuthi, B.P.	26 oz.
Glycerini Pur.	7 „
Aq. Chloroformi Conc., FLETCHER	4 „

Aq. Dest. .. to make 1 gall.
DOSE.—One tablespoonful every four hours.

In W. Qts., 10s. gall.

PRIZE FORMULA Liver Mixture.

R Liq. Podophylli, FLETCHER	3 ½ oz.
„ Nucis Vom., FLETCHER	7 drs.
„ Zingiberis, FLETCHER	7 drs.
„ Gent. Co. (pro Tinct.), FLETCHER	8 oz.
„ Ammonia, B.P.	3 ½ „
Aq. Dest.	48 „
Syrup.	to make 1 gall.

DOSE.—One teaspoonful in water three times a day.

In W. Qts., 10s. gall.

PRIZE FORMULA Tonic Mixture

R Syr. Hydrobrom. c. Strychnia, FLETCHER	40 oz.
Liq. Croci (pro Syr.), FLETCHER	5 „
Aq. Chloroformi Conc., FLETCHER	4 „
„ Dest.	to make 1 gall.

DOSE.—One tablespoonful three times a day, before meals.

In W. Qts. 20s. gall.

Offices, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C. Works, Holloway, London, N.

"Pepsalia" THE DIGESTIVE TABLE SALT

A FARTHING
 NOTHING but the natural digestives of the Stomach can relieve or cure indigestion. *Pepsalia* is the *only preparation* that contains these, and is the only one that will absolutely do you good. *Pepsalia* has the exact appearance and taste of the best white table salt, and like it is eaten with the food. Try it. All Doctors recommend it. *Pepsalia* is cheap. A 1/- bottle is sufficient for 48 meals. *Beware of Imitations.* In bottles, 1/-, 2/-, & 5/-, from all Chemists.

A MEAL.

"PEPSALIA" is now perfectly White, Odourless, and Stable.

We guarantee "PEPSALIA" to remain good for an indefinite period, and will change every Bottle returned to us free of cost to the sender.

"PEPSALIA" is pure, reliable, good, and will not deteriorate. It is the very best of digestives, and no substitute is or can in any way be equal to it.

Our scheme for securing a profit of 3d. net on every Bottle of Pepsalia 1/- size sold at the cutting price of 10½d., or 3/- on every dozen—that is, 40% on the outlay—makes it a most profitable article for every Chemist to keep and to push. Write for a copy of scheme.

Stock a few dozen of Pepsalia and see how well you will be repaid. No one can undersell you, and there will be no more cutting. Our arrangements protect you.

G. & G. STERN, 62 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

“PEPSALIA.”

**FOR THE RETAIL HOME TRADE ONLY, AND
TAKING EFFECT FROM DATE OF CONTRACT.**

**PROFIT OF 2/- EXTRA on every dozen of “PEPSALIA”
sold at the CUTTING PRICE of 10½d. per Bottle.**

If you buy **TWO DOZEN 1/- SIZE “PEPSALIA,”** and sign our Agreement not to Sell to any Person whatever below the present Cutting Price of 10½d. per bottle, we will charge you 9/6 per dozen, and will allow you as a Bonus for non-further cutting 2/- on every dozen. This will leave you

A PROFIT of 3d. per Bottle


AT THE CUTTING PRICE OF 10½d., OR

40 PER CENT. ON YOUR OUTLAY,


AND YOU WILL BE

INSURED AGAINST FURTHER CUTTING.

You can Buy either direct from us (*in which case Cash must accompany Order*) or through your Wholesale House, if they have signed our Agreement.

 If you Buy through your Wholesale House you must send us their Invoice, which we will at once return to you, with 4/- in Cash for every Two Dozen you have bought in one Consignment.

THE ONE DOZEN 2/- SIZE IS EQUIVALENT TO TWO DOZEN 1/- SIZE.

 NO BONUS WILL BE ALLOWED ON ANY ORDERS OF LESS THAN 2 DOZEN AT A TIME, NOR WILL IT BE ALLOWED TO THOSE WHO DO NOT SIGN OUR AGREEMENT, as the object is to protect Non-Cutters, and such Bonus will only be received direct from us and not through the Wholesale Houses.

G. & G. STERN, 62 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
NOVEMBER, 1893.]

[For explanation, please turn over.

"PEPSALIA."

WE offer the advantages on the other side in order to enable the Retailer to keep pace with the Cutter and still to make a profit of 40 per cent on his outlay. Thus, in purchasing two dozen, which will cost you 15s., you are able to sell at 10½d. a bottle, leaving you a profit of 6s. net on your outlay of 15s., or 3d. per bottle.

No one selling any quantity, whether one single bottle, or a dozen, or a gross, or any other quantity at the rate of less than 10½d. per bottle, whether to the General Public or to Traders, will receive the bonus of 2s. per dozen, and if anyone, after having signed our Agreement, infringes the same, **we will proceed against him according to the terms of the Agreement for the recovery of the bonus given to him, as well as for damages, costs, &c., and an Injunction will be applied for to restrain him from repeating his Breach of Contract.** Besides this, we shall refuse to supply him with goods except at the full price of 9s. 6d. net, without bonus, so that he could not make any reasonable profit by selling under 10½d. per bottle.

Further, we will not sell goods, except at the full price of 9s. 6d. net. per dozen, to any Wholesale House which refuses to sign our Agreement pledging itself **not** to sell "PEPSALIA" under 9s. 6d. per dozen for **any quantity whatsoever**, and this whether to Wholesale or to Retail Firms.

This will afford great protection to the Non-Cutter, whose goods will always cost him 2s. per dozen less than the price charged to the Cutter.

We shall be pleased if you will co-operate with us in this matter for your own sake as well as ours, in helping to put down cutting, which is so detrimental to trade, and thus by developing your sales make an increased and well-deserved profit.

"PEPSALIA" has obtained its high reputation because it is a genuine article, and not as some Chemists imagine—a mere mechanical mixture of salt and pepsin.

"PEPSALIA" contains not only pepsin (*of a special quality expressly made for us and not to be obtained in the market*) but other ingredients as well, and is **NOT A MECHANICAL MIXTURE.** You cannot, if you tried, produce the same article.

We guarantee "PEPSALIA" to remain good for an indefinite period—odourless and perfectly white as best table salt.

Then, too, even if you put up a digestive salt of your own—if a genuine article and of best materials—you will hardly make more than 3d. a bottle net profit, while in selling "PEPSALIA" we do all the advertising for you; you are selling a genuine article with a good margin to yourself, in spite of all the efforts of the Cutter to undersell you.

FOUR ADVANTAGES ARE REAPED BY SIGNING OUR AGREEMENT—

1. You are able to sell "PEPSALIA" to your Customers at the Store-cutting price of 10½d.
2. You are able to make 3d. net on every Bottle.
3. No one can undersell you.
4. You are selling a Genuine Article of High Reputation, which will both please and satisfy your Customers.

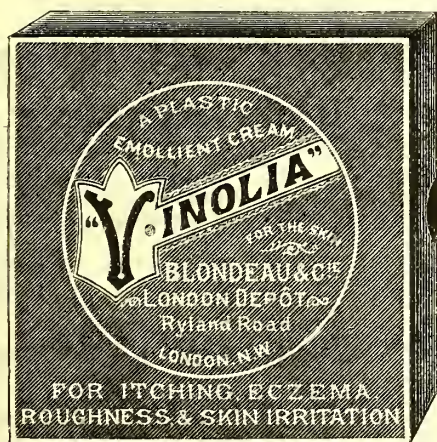
Agreement Form will be Supplied on Application.

[See also pages 6, 7.]

RE CHRISTMAS OFFER.

As our travellers report that they are frequently being asked whether it is our intention to make a Christmas Offer, we think it as well to make known the fact that it is not.

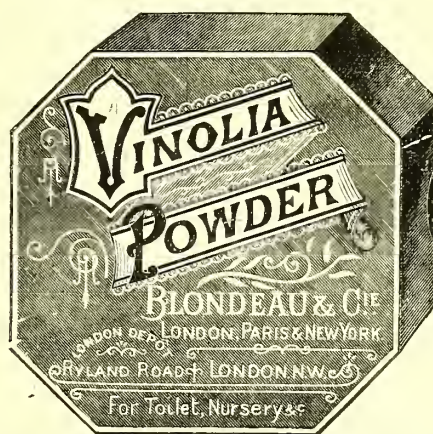
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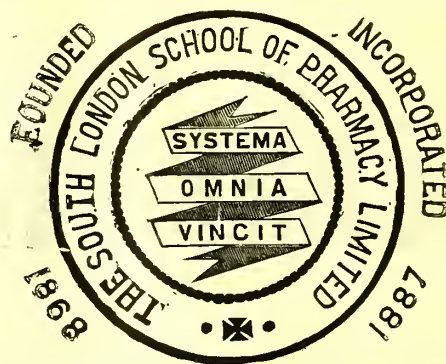
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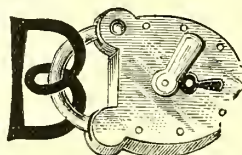
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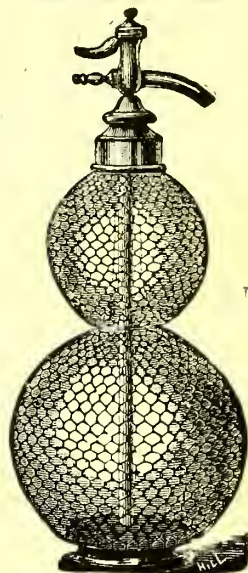
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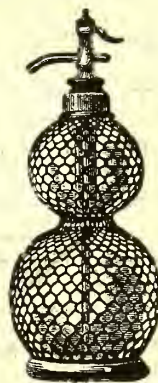
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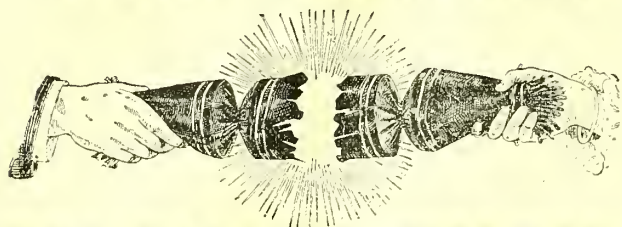
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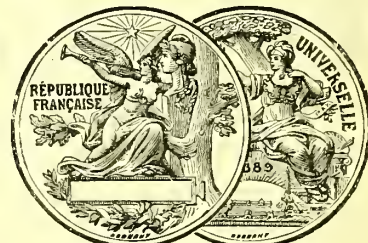
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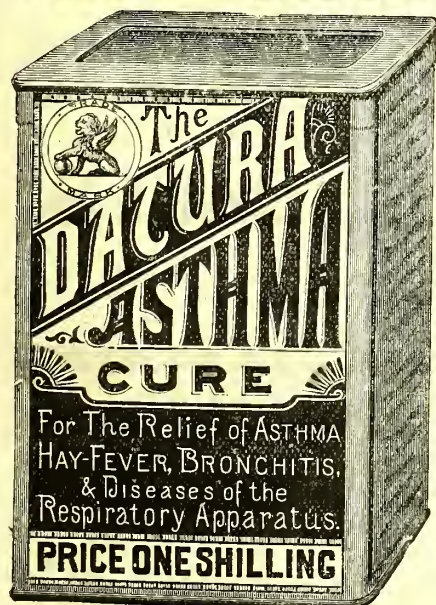
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The preliminary injunction granted by the District Court at Hanover, against the Norddeutsche Wollkämmerei & Kammgarnspinnerei in favour of Messrs. Benno Jaffé & Darmstädter, which of course was only effective for Germany, has now been cancelled by the Supreme District Court at Celle, so that the **N. W. & K. CO.** are in a position to repeat the statements which they previously published, and which have also been referred to in this publication.

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Kepler Essence of Malt.

ALTHOUGH without doubt beer has long been a national beverage, there exists abundant evidence to prove that, whether due to sophistication or other causes, it has in recent years played a prominent part in the creation of *disease*. Beers in general demand contain a very small percentage of nutrient material. After many exhaustive experiments we have succeeded in making a pure unfermented Essence of Malt, which is highly appreciated as a beverage and dietetic agent. A well-known physician and Professor of Physiology in a London Hospital School wrote recently:—"The problem has at last been solved, I think satisfactorily, of supplying a pure, highly nutritious, almost non-alcoholic malt liquor, in the form of Malt Essence.

This is a clear, thin, cherry-red, or brownish coloured syrup, of distinctly pleasant malty flavour, and of such a consistence that it can be taken just as it is poured out of the bottle without the least repugnance. It contains every element which exists in the thicker Malt Extract, the only difference being that it is not nearly so concentrated. In comparing this Malt Essence with beer it is to be borne in mind that the following are the relative positions:—

1. While beer contains nutritive maltose or malt sugar, Malt Essence contains a great deal more.
2. While beer contains a fair amount of peptogen dextrine, Malt Essence again contains much more.
3. Beers contain *no diastase*, the whole of the ferment having been destroyed by heat in the final process of brewing. Malt Essence is rich in diastase, which, as is well known, plays an important part in the digestion of farinaceous foods.
4. Malt Essence contains far more vitalised phosphates.
5. Beer contains a large percentage of alcohol.
6. Beer has a tendency to turn sour and then disturb digestion. Essence of Malt is free from this objection.
7. The best beer contains only 8 per cent. of nutritious substance. Essence of Malt contains 52.61 per cent. of dry extract" (Helbing and Passmore, PHARMACOLOGICAL RECORD).

Essence of Malt (Kepler) is capable by reason of its *diastase ferment* of digesting its own weight of starch in twelve minutes.

When used for ordinary drinking Essence of Malt requires dilution. It is very palatable and nutritious if mixed simply with water in the proportion of one tablespoonful to each tumblerful. In the same way it may be mixed with milk or soda-water and milk; in such cases it is both most agree-

AS A BEVERAGE.

able to the palate and easily digested, the Essence of Malt preventing the casein of the milk curdling in large clots when it comes in contact with the acid of the gastric juice.

As a food in fevers nothing can be more agreeable and nutritious than one or two tablespoonfuls of

**AS A FOOD
IN FEVERS.** Essence of Malt added to an equal quantity of fresh cream or half a tumbler of fresh milk, and the glass filled with aerated water makes a delicious drink. This combination, containing the proper proportions of fat, carbohydrates, and phosphates, forms an ideal food for building up muscle, brain, and bone substance.

The Essence will also be very convenient for use in place of syrup as a sweetening agent for farinaceous dishes, porridge, pancakes, medicinal and other fluids, while its digestive powers will greatly assist in the assimilation of all starchy foods. It possesses an important advantage over preparations of cane or beet sugar, in that it is not liable to acetous fermentation.

It is an admirable addition to milk, which it agreeably sweetens, and also exerts a decided digestive or solvent action upon the casein. If a tablespoonful of the Essence be added to a glass of milk and the mixture warmed, acid may afterwards be added without producing the heavy clot of casein which is observed when vinegar or acid is added to ordinary milk. It is, therefore, desirable as an infant food; and a little salt or bicarbonate of sodium may be added for this purpose.

Nauseous medicines are rendered agreeable to the palate by Essence of Malt, and is very generally employed in place of syrups when prescribing iron, quinine, iodide of potassium, glycerinum, pepticum, nux vomica, &c. The Essence renders the mixture as nearly palatable as possible, and assists the absorption of the medicine.

AS A FLAVOURING AGENT.

very generally employed in place of syrups when prescribing iron, quinine, iodide of potassium, glycerinum, pepticum, nux vomica, &c.

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The 1894 edition of this Diary will compare very favourably with any of its predecessors, either as to the usefulness of its features or as to the accuracy of the information conveyed in the "Excerpta Therapeutica," which this year comprises nearly 230 pages of carefully-selected information. From the busy medical practitioner this little work cannot fail to win warm commendation. It is, as heretofore, of a handy size for the pocket, and may be had for 56 or 112 patients daily, according to requirements. The "A B C" Diary and Visiting List is less expensive than other diaries, inasmuch as we supply it at about cost to ourselves. The Medical Press were unanimous in pronouncing the 1893 edition the most valuable and convenient work of its kind, and we have endeavoured to make the 1894 edition, and believe it to be, equally complete and serviceable.

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AS AN OFFICIAL JOURNAL

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies:—PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, MIDLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, OTAGO PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

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OUR DIARY FOR 1894

s printed, and in the hands of the bookbinders. The first consignment, comprising all copies for Australian subscribers, will be shipped by the Orient steamer, which sails on Wednesday next. These copies will be distributed after the inclusion of special Colonial matters, from our Melbourne office, and they should be delivered to Australian pharmacists about Christmas time. Copies to other Colonies, to foreign cities, and home subscribers will be sent out as soon as possible.

It is not too much to say that the Diary is the best we have published. It contains a unique feature which makes it invaluable to everybody in business connected with pharmacy—viz., a Buyers' Guide, comprising more than ten thousand references. The literary features are all of a practical nature, and we have aimed to exclude everything which is not useful, and to include those things which are most useful.

Subscribers will please note that copies of this Diary will be sent to those only whose subscriptions are in force on December 1. Those whose subscriptions expire on November 25 have already obtained the Diary for 1893, and they cannot expect to get another before renewing their subscriptions. They will please do so promptly in order to ensure their getting a copy of the 1894 Diary in the usual course. Subscribers who wish extra copies, which are supplied at 2s. 6d. each, post free, or 3s. 6d. to non-subscribers will oblige by ordering now.

Summary.

WE observe that a large number of chemists are seeking municipal honours. Their names are given in our News section.

DR. SYMES opened the session of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association on Thursday evening with an address, which we print.

THE sale of Keating's powder was the subject of an application in the London Law Courts this week. The defendant, a chemist, threatens to fight the matter out.

SOME particulars regarding the supply of Apollinaris water in this country were given by Mr. Graham Hastings in a case in the High Court which we report this week.

MRS. ANNA RUPPERT has asked the Irish Pharmaceutical Council not to proceed against her further, pleading that she no longer puts mercuric chloride in the lotion sold in Dublin.

AN Irish chemist's assistant, who was dismissed by his master for putting off time by smoking and reading the papers, has failed in an action to recover the equivalent of board, but he got his railway fare.

THE shareholders of A. & F. Pears (Limited) met on Monday, and adopted the report of the directors. In addition to paying 12 per cent. dividend, the directors have invested about 40,000l. in Consols and the debentures of the company.

MESSRS. JOHN RICHARDSON & CO. LEICESTER (LIM.), celebrated their centenary on Friday last by a banquet, a report of which we publish, together with pictures of the plate presented to the head of the house in commemoration of the event.

IN an action against a grocer for selling poisons, the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has failed, owing to a technicality, to get a conviction in respect to keeping open shop; but the defendant admitted that he had sold oxalic acid, and was fined for that.

VINEGAR still afflicts public analysts. At the Enniskillen Petty Sessions the certificates of Sir Charles Cameron were disputed, and several samples have been referred to the Somerset House chemists, who, by the way, have decided against Mr. Ekins in the Hertfordshire case, with the result that the prosecutors have to pay costs, &c.

AN interesting action in regard to screw-capped bottles has been decided by Commissioner Kerr. The bottles were used for smelling-salts, and leaked for the want of a cork lining. The defendants said they were bad, the plaintiffs that they were not intended for liquids. It was a case of claim and counter-claim, and the Commissioner granted both.

THE West of Scotland Chemists' Association have moved in the matter of pharmaceutical ethics. Mr. Russell read a paper on the subject, which was altogether on the lines that pharmacy is a profession. He advocated that each person, on registration, should sign a declaration the breach of which would annul registration. The matter was discussed seriously, but not altogether favourably.

THE Pharmaceutical Council met on Wednesday, under Mr. Carteghe's presidency. The principal item of business was in respect to the request by Nottingham and Edinburgh chemists that the Council should endeavour to get the Medicine-stamp Act modified, legislatively or by administration. The Council declined to do anything of the kind, and in the discussion which ensued the members were all but unanimous in this course. Mr. Abraham, of Liverpool, expressed strong views on the opposite side.

THE Pharmaceutical Society have been defeated in the High Court in their appeal action against a Manchester grocer. They asked for a judgment, under the Pharmacy Act, on evidence that the medicine sold by the grocer contained some morphine, the quantity of which, however, was not stated. The Court refused to regard a mixture as a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act simply because it contained a perhaps infinitesimal proportion of a scheduled poison, with no evidence that the mixture itself was poisonous.

English News.

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Chemists and Town Councils.

Mr. W. Lloyd, chemist, of Carmarthen, has been re-elected on the Town Council of that borough.

Mr. Thomas Clarkson, chemist and druggist, West Hartlepool, has been elected unopposed a member of the Town Council. He was nominated by the Unionist party, and represents Central Ward.

Mr. Edward Gilbert Rigby Watson, chemist, has been elected for the third time, unopposed, on the Beccles Town Council.

Mr. James Tomlinson, chemist, Chelmsford, has been elected a Councillor for the second time.

Mr. Edwin Goodman, chemist, Taunton, has been elected a member of the Town Council.

In the municipal elections at Manchester, on Wednesday, there was amongst the candidates a great array of doctors, but not one pharmacist. Mr. William Sherratt, manufacturing chemist and drysalter, who has done good work on the City Council for eight or nine years, was re-elected after a stiff fight. Mr. J. H. Cuff, mineral-water manufacturer, who had also a good record, was beaten by about a hundred votes.

At Salford, Mr. Henry Bullock, chemist and druggist, who has held a seat in the Town Council for many years, retired, and the only remaining representative of pharmacy is Alderman Benjamin Robinson, the ex-Mayor. Mr. P. C. Gorton, chemical-manufacturer, was one of the unsuccessful candidates. Mr. G. W. Goodwin, soap-manufacturer, whose father was long a member of the Council, won a seat for his political party.

Among candidates for Town Councils we notice the following chemists:—Mr. J. J. Tremcer, Barnstaple; Mr. Joseph Bastable Harris, Southmolton; Mr. W. G. Wells, New Romney (Kent); Mr. William Butterfield, Blackburn; Mr. George Tomlinson Archibald, Workington; Mr. E. H. Barrett, Colechester; Mr. George Reynolds Durrant and Mr. Samuel Thomas Wilshaw, Hertford; Mr. John W. Dennis and Mr. William Griffin, Louth; Mr. Charles Durant, patent-medicine proprietor, Boston; Mr. Frederick Dickinson, J.P., Stamford; Mr. Henry Letherland, Wigan; Mr. John James Phillips, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Alfred Barritt Turpin, Chippenham.

The Curiosity of Amateur Chemists.

Thomas Kay, aged 19, a glassmaker, residing in St. Helens, last week bought a pennyworth of aquafortis and two pennyworth of quicksilver from a local chemist for the purpose of silvering a watch chain. The acid was placed in a small bottle 2½ inches long, and the quicksilver in a chip box. It was taken to Kay's house, where the quicksilver was put into the bottle. The peculiar physical changes which thereupon occurred brought all the occupants of the house round the table on which the bottle was placed, and it was not long before the bottle and its contents were blown all over the room, and the air was charged with nitrous vapours. All the persons in the house were badly burnt, and were running hither and thither to get out of the way of the stuff. Kay received the most serious injuries. His face and hands were one mass of burns, and his sight is endangered. Dr. Fred Knowles is in attendance.

A Chemist's Day's Shooting.

Mr. Wilcock, chemist and druggist, Lancaster, has met with a painful accident whilst out shooting with some friends at Halton. At the end of last week he trod with some force upon a "poacher's spike" with the result that the instrument penetrated his boot and wounded his foot. Shortly afterwards Mr. Wilcock was accidentally shot in the face, but fortunately not very seriously.

Cost of the Nottingham Conference.

A meeting of the Nottingham Local Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference was held last week, when the Treasurer reported that the whole of the accounts were paid. He at the same time presented his balance sheet. Messrs. T. Mason and J. Wilford were appointed auditors, the Hon. Sec. being instructed after audit to print the statement of accounts and forward a copy to each subscriber to the guarantee fund. The receipts from the sale of tickets was 161*l.* 1*s.*; guarantee fund, 191*l.* 1*s.*, giving a total income of 352*l.* 2*s.* The expenditure came to 342*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of 10*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The Local Committee will decide upon the disposal of the balance.

Chemists' Cases in County Courts.

In the Westminster County Court, on October 27, Mr. Reece, a chemist in Piccadilly, sought to enforce payment of a debt for drugs, against a Miss Bendon, the manageress of the Waterloo Hotel, in which capacity, said the plaintiff's representative, she was earning a good salary. The defendant did not put in an appearance, and his Honour made an order for her committal to Holloway for twelve days, but suspended the operation of the warrant for one month.

In the case of Lyall v. Congreve, heard in the same Court, the defendant was described as a South London chemist, doing a very good business. Plaintiff's representative said he had good reason to believe that the defendant was in a good position to pay the debt, which was for trade-goods for sale in the defendant's shop. On behalf of the debtor the wife appeared, and said her husband had been most unfortunate in his business transactions and had lost everything. He was not now in business but was in a situation at a salary of 30*s.* a week, which was scarcely sufficient to exist upon. That was the only reason why he had not paid. His Honour said the original order was for payment of 1*l.* a month, but as the debtor appeared to have been unfortunate in his business transactions the order would be reduced to one of 10*s.* a month.

At the last sitting of the Dorchester County Court, before His Honour Judge Hooper, Elizabeth Aston, sued the executors of the late E. P. Watts, late chemist of High West Street, Dorchester, to recover the sum of 9*l.* wages due. The plaintiff had been Mr. Watts's housekeeper, and she said that when she left his service she did not receive any wages although she repeatedly applied for them. For the defence it was said the executors thought the claim such an extraordinary one that they felt compelled to contest it. Evidence was called to show that Mr. Watts had been very regular in his payment. In reply to Mr. George who appeared for the plaintiff, one of the witnesses, an assistant formerly in the employ of Mr. Watts, said that gentleman was of very eccentric habits. Eventually his Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff for 6*l.* 10*s.*

At Romford County Court last week, before Judge Paterson, Messrs. Williamson & Co., chemists, of Grimsby, sued Messrs. D. & T. Tomlin, coal-merchants, of Ilford, for 8*l.* 16*s.*, for two 8-dozen cases of cattle-oils. Mr. G. Clinch appeared for the defendants, and said they only gave an order for one case. Immediately upon the receipt of the two cases they sent one back. They had paid 4*l.* into court for one case.

The plaintiffs' representative said they did not have the case back.

His Honour referred to the correspondence and order, and said he could not see that more than one case was ordered.

The plaintiffs' representative said that oil to the value of 8*l.* 16*s.* was ordered, and oil to that value only had been delivered. It did not matter in how many cases it was sent.

Mr. Daniel Tomlin said he was asked to take the agency for the sale of the plaintiffs' cattle-oils at Ilford, and he gave an order for one case. Two cases were sent, and he returned one back by the Great Eastern Railway Company.

The plaintiffs' representative said the railway company's signature for the returned case ought to be produced, as they had not received it.

His Honour: You have shaken my confidence in your credit. You have tried to make me believe it was not an order for a case but for a quantity, and now I have it in your own firm's handwriting that it was an order for a case. You

sent more than was ordered, and I give judgment for the defendants, with costs.

He had Studied the Vagrancy Act.

At the Lowestoft Police Court on Monday, Angeis S. Brown, who has within the last six months established himself as a chemist in Norwich, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Station Road, Lowestoft, on Saturday night last. It appeared that on the night in question Brown was in the Market Place selling some remarkable cures, and after he had finished he had three or four glasses of beer with a friend, which upset him. About midnight he went to the police-station in a very excited state, and said he had either been robbed of his purse or else had lost it. The defendant further stated that he had prepaid the proprietor of a certain boarding house for a night's lodging, but when he went there the money was returned to him, and he was refused admittance. He wanted to lodge in the police-station, but the inspector told him to go away, and finally he had to be removed. After he had been ejected he kept on screaming. As he refused to go away he was taken into custody. Whilst he was being searched he put his hand into his pocket and burst out crying, apologising for having given any trouble, and saying he had found the half-sovereign. The defendant now stated that the reason he created the disturbance outside the police-station was because if he had been found wandering about the streets all night he would have been charged under the Vagrancy Act. The mayor in fining the defendant 7s. 6d., including costs, advised him to keep away from drink in the future. The defendant was allowed until Thursday to find the money.

Stores Price.

The Civil Service Supply Association announce the following changes in price for November:—Dunbar's alkaram, from 2s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.; powdered sugar of milk, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. per lb.; and pure vaseline from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 2d. per 1-lb. tin, or from 15s. to 13s. per dozen 1-lb. tins.

A. & F. Pears (Limited).

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in A. & F. Pears (Limited) was held on Monday at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. Thomas J. Barratt, who presided, stated that although some of them might have thought that the accounts were a little late, yet they had really been prepared rather earlier than ever before. A mistake had possibly been made by the directors in paying the interim dividend so early, and in future, to equalise matters, it was proposed to pay the dividends in April and October. As regarded their sales, for many years they had done an important business in Australia and America, but owing to the state of things in those countries, they had in the past year met with some reverse, so far as actual trade was concerned, particularly in Australia. Their trade, however, on the whole, had only diminished by 4½ per cent.; and only 120l. had been lost by bad debts. The directors had increased their holdings in the company since the statutory meeting, paying 20 per cent. more than their original value for the shares thus acquired. The whole of the formation-expenses—3,620l., of which 3,000l. had been taken by Somerset House for stamps—had been written off. This charge, which of course would not recur, represented about 1 per cent. on their ordinary and deferred capital. The sum written off for depreciation had been 3,633l., making the total amount so dealt with, up to the present time, nearly 31,000l. They should regard this as the more satisfactory when he informed them that, while the undertaking was a private partnership, it was their practice, when any repairs were necessary, to make them of a very substantial character, the plant being thus always as good as new. This policy had been maintained during the past year, but the accountants had, in an academic manner, written off an amount which they would not have done as private traders; and a double allowance had, therefore, been made for depreciation. As regarded the advertising, when they came to have an arrangement of the accounts as between the vendors and the company, there were some contracts the value of which, perhaps, admitted of discussion, and the result was that the vendors charged a certain portion of them to themselves. On June 30 the cash at bankers and on deposit amounted to 96,000l., but they had since in-

vested 18,682l. of this item in the debentures of the company, as their articles of association authorised them to do, and 20,000l. had been put into Consols. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report. Mr. Grosse seconded the motion. The Chairman, in answer to a question, said the directors did not consider it advisable to state publicly the sum expended by the company on advertising. The motion was adopted.

Alleged Frauds by Travelling Photographers.

James Frederick Marshall and Walter D. Bourke, who were described as advertising photographers, were brought up on remand, at the Wednesbury Police Court last week, on charges of obtaining money by false pretences. They were charged with having obtained sums of money from numerous tradesmen, among others 5s. 6d. from James Hipkin, chemist, Horseley Heath. In each case a photograph of the prosecutor's premises was taken, a proof shown, and money for a certain number of copies drawn. The accused were committed on these three charges, the Bench consenting to accept bail, each prisoner in 20l. and two sureties in 20l. each.

A Sheep's Leap.

Last week, while some sheep were being driven up the High Street, Honiton, one of them jumped through the plate-glass window of Mr. E. H. Dyer, pharmaceutical chemist, completely smashing the glass, which was ¼ inch in thickness.

Analysis of Disinfectants.

At the meeting of the Holborn Board of Works on Monday, the Sanitary Committee which had considered the claim of five guineas made by the Public Analyst (Mr. J. K. Coldwell) for the analysis of ten samples of disinfectants supplied by the contractor, and which did not come up to standard, reported that in their opinion such analysis forms part of the duties of the Public Analyst appointed under the sale of Food and Drugs Act, and that the performance of such work should not be charged for in future. The report was adopted.

Singing-students.

A lively and well-attended smoking-concert was given by the students of the South London School of Pharmacy at the Horns Assembly Rooms on Friday, October 27. The programme was a varied one, including songs, instrumental performances, recitations, and a clever conjuring entertainment by Mr. James Portland. The programme was mostly in English, but it included a few foreign expressions, which probably the students understood, such as "Sling your hook at 12.30," "Ta-ta, mind the steps," "Leave by the doors, not by the windows," and "Systema omnia vincit."

A Chemist in the Divorce Court.

Henry Thomas Done, a chemist carrying on business in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, was respondent in a divorce case heard last Monday. His wife, Emma Done, who was married to him in 1871, filed her petition on June 16, 1892, alleging that her husband had behaved with cruelty towards her, and that he had also misconducted himself with two servants in their employ. The husband denied the charges of adultery and cruelty, countercharged adultery between the petitioner and a man named Holden, and, upon this ground, asked that a decree of divorce might be accorded to him. Holden was cited, but did not contest the charge made against him. The petitioner, however, denied the allegation of adultery with Holden. The case came on before Lord Justice A. L. Smith, on January 25. Mrs. Done did not appear either in person or by counsel, and, her adultery with Holden having been proved, the Lord Justice pronounced a decree nisi, dissolving the marriage upon that ground on the prayer contained in Mr. Done's answer. The Queen's Proctor subsequently intervened, alleging adultery between the respondent and two women, in addition to the charges which had been originally made in the wife's petition. Mr. Done did not contest the intervention, and on Monday Mr. Justice Barnes rescinded the decree nisi, and condemned Mr. Done in the costs of the Queen's Proctor.

The Perfumer and her Sons.

On Wednesday, in the City of London Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., Artillery Lane,

Bishopsgate, E.C., sought to recover 31*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, for essences supplied to Mrs. Harriett Thumwood, now of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, but who at the time of the transaction carried on business as a perfumer in Clapham Road. The plaintiffs' representative said they were suing the defendant for essences supplied to her and to her son whom she had guaranteed. Mr. E. Manley Smith, counsel for the defendant, said the defendant had paid for everything which she had bought from the plaintiffs. The goods in dispute were supplied to her son, to whom she had sold the business.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr observed that he would soon get over that difficulty by making the son a co-defendant.

Mr. Smith: But he is dead.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: Then he can't be made a co-defendant, that is clear. Has he left any executors?

Mr. Smith: No, sir; nothing but debts.

The plaintiffs' representative said the goods were supplied to the defendant's son as her manager.

Mr. Smith denied that, and said that after the son's death the defendant took the business over again, subsequently selling it to another son.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: The result is, the plaintiffs do not get their money. That is very curious. This changing of businesses is very fishy. She sells the business to a son, who dies. Of course, she can't help him dying, but the plaintiffs must get their money.

The case was adjourned to enable the plaintiffs to give further evidence.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At last week's meeting of this Association a paper on "The Examination of Potable Waters" was read by Mr. E. J. Parry, B.Sc. We have it in type, but with the discussion it is too long to print this week, and we hope to give it in our next issue.

Irish News.

Claim against a Chemist.

At Longford County Court on October 24, before Judge Adye Curran, David Moore, of Strabane, sued Mr. Samuel Wilson, pharmaceutical chemist, of Longford, for the sum of 6*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* alleged to be due for board and keep. The plaintiff said that having seen in the *Irish Times* an advertisement for a duly qualified person to take charge of an apothecary establishment in Longford he replied to it, and had also met Mr. Wilson, the defendant, who agreed to give him a salary at the rate of 100*l.* per annum, and an allowance of 10 per cent. in excess of every 850*l.* received in business. According to Mr. Wilson's evidence Mr. Moore not only neglected to make entries in the books, according to instructions, but failed to make up prescriptions ordered. He also alleged that the plaintiff absented himself for a considerable time (three-quarters of an hour), smoking, and reading the daily papers, principally looking after how "betting" was going on. When Mr. Wilson discovered this he discharged Mr. Moore, stating that he would not suit him, as he appeared to have a different class of customers to deal with.

His Honour refused to give a decree, Mr. Wilson having paid plaintiff a full month's salary, as well as allowing him the 10 per cent. on the average of the previous two months' sales in the establishment. He, however, stated that Mr. Wilson ought to allow plaintiff 28*s.* travelling expenses.

This Mr. Wilson acceded to.

Pharmaceutical Council Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held on Wednesday, November 1, Mr. W. Hayes, President, in the chair. Among the business was a lengthy letter from Mrs. Anna Ruppert, London, relative to impending prosecutions, explaining the value of her preparations and appealing to the Society not to proceed with the prosecution, assuring them that she had given up using hydrarg. bichlor. in the skin- tonic sold in Dublin, and suggesting that if there was any in what the Society held, an enemy must have put it in. The letter was referred to the Law Committee.

On the motion of Dr. Burnes it was resolved that candidates for licence must produce a certificate from a school

of botany and materia medica; and a recommendation was passed that the Schools Committee should make arrangements for instruction in these subjects at a moderate fee. The balance to the credit of the Schools Committee, 10*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, was agreed to be handed over to the Society.

Alleged Embezzlement.

At Belfast Custody Court, on Friday last, a respectable-looking man was placed in the dock, charged by Detective Regan with having embezzled 8*l.* and other amounts from the firm of J. & J. Haslett, wholesale druggists, in whose employment he had been as traveller. He was remanded on bail for a week.

Scotch News.

Municipal.

At Dundee, Bailie Ferrier and Mr. McKinnon are seeking re-election. Both are chemists and popular candidates.

Improvements.

Since the dissolution of the firm of Carruthers & Allan, Dumfries, Mr. Robert Carruthers, F.C.S., who has taken charge of the old business, has made extensive alterations on the premises, which are now as attractive as the skill and resources of the furnisher and decorator can make them. The flooring of the principal saleroom has been paved with encaustic tiles. All the fittings are new, and have been made by Messrs. Evans & Co., of Liverpool. Another striking improvement is the casing of the windows with obscured glass. They have been artistically pannelled by Mr. J. J. Glover with "Anaglypta," whereon floral forms of a conventional character are embossed in gold on a dark green ground. The windows have been furnished with huge swan-neck carboys. The exterior of the premises has also been decorated with excellent taste.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

DR. CHARCOT'S SUCCESSOR.—Dr. Brissaud, of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, has been appointed for 1893-94 as professor of maladies of the nervous system at the said Faculty in place of the late Dr. Charcot.

MISSION ON ANIMAL EPIDEMICS.—Dr. A. Loir, of the Pasteur Institute, is to be entrusted by the French Minister of Public Instruction with a scientific mission in Tunis. Dr. Loir's instructions are to study the epidemical maladies of animals in the Regency.

FIRE IN A PHARMACY.—A serious fire occurred last Friday afternoon in the laboratory of the pharmacy owned by M. Alexandre Martin, at the corner of the Avenue Friedland, Paris, and the Faubourg St. Honoré. The flames spread to the dwelling-rooms, and a quantity of valuable furniture was destroyed or damaged.

THE VINTAGE OF 1893.—The extraordinary results given by the vine this year, which may be termed the finest of the century, have attracted the attention of M. Chamberland, a scientist of repute. He finds that the result is due principally to the exceptionally favourable climatic conditions during the budding-time in May, and to the very early and long summer. The vintage is the earliest on record, and was two months sooner than the latest on record in 1816. M. Chamberland says the quality of the wine this year is exceptionally good.

A STATE OF NEGLECT.—Some parts of the outside decoration of the Paris School of Pharmacy, and especially the mural decorations of the principal entrance, seem to much need attention. The front is in the form of a cloister, and is exposed the whole year to the weather. This vestibule is ornamented by frescoes by M. Besnard. These have been much admired by connoisseurs, but although the artist's work is completed, a certain number of the pictures have never been put into position. The consequence is that the first part of the decoration has got into a lamentable condition through damp, &c., while the latter part is quite new.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

WEDNESDAY'S meeting was presided over by Mr. Michael Carteighe, returned, and looking all the better for his holiday in the United States. With him round the table were Messrs. Abraham, Allen, Atkins, Bottle, Cross (Vice-President), Greenish, Grose, Hampson, Hills, Leigh, Martin, Martindale, Newsholme, Richardson, Schacht, Southall, and Rymer Young. When the minutes had been disposed of, the **PRESIDENT**, rising, made an

EXPLANATION REGARDING THE AMERICAN TRIP.

This consisted merely of a brief record of the facts attending the presentation of the Hanbury medal, which have already been fully reported in this journal. He proceeded to speak in high terms of the manner in which the three delegates of the Society had been entertained in Chicago, and by pharmacists in all parts of the States that they had visited. American pharmacists were highly pleased by the fact that the Society had sent *three* delegates. Mr. Carteighe added that communications will be made in due course to the Presidents of European Pharmaceutical Societies in regard to the next meeting of the International Pharmaceutical Congress to be held in Europe.

ELECTIONS

then took place in the usual formal manner, and added to these were some restorations.

THE FINANCE REPORT

showed balances on the General Fund account of 1,311*l.*, on the Benevolent Fund 578*l.*, on the Donation account 37*l.*, and on the Orphan Fund account 25*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* For payment from the General Fund accounts, salaries, &c., amounting to 766*l.*, were submitted. The receipts on this account during the month were 1,265*l.*, and the payments 2,521*l.*, leaving 1,311*l.*, as stated. The Benevolent Fund received 395*l.* in subscriptions, and paid 583*l.* in annuities and grants. The report was adopted, and the Council went into committee on the

BENEVOLENT FUND REPORT.

The report of the committee included a recommendation of the following grants:—

Ten pounds to the widow (aged 63) of a member, who has had six previous grants. (London.)

Thirteen pounds to the widow (aged 60) of a registered chemist and druggist, who has had eight previous grants. (Crewe.)

Ten pounds to a registered chemist and druggist (aged 83), until recently engaged in a provident dispensary, but now permanently disabled by an accident. (London.)

Ten pounds to the widow (aged 57) of a member and subscriber, who was formerly in a business which failed owing to the collapse of the City of Glasgow Bank. (Motherwell, N.B.)

Fifteen pounds to the widow (aged 57) of a registered chemist and druggist, who was an unsuccessful candidate at the last election of annuitants, and who died a month ago. Applicant is almost totally deaf. (Bath.)

Ten pounds to a registered chemist and druggist (aged 70), who recently had to close a business he had carried on for upwards of twenty years, as he could neither make it pay nor dispose of it. (London.)

One application was not entertained.

The Secretary had reported the death of Alfred A. Willison, aged 71, who was on the list of candidates for the approaching election. He also reported that one of the approved candidates was now in a workhouse infirmary, and he was directed to remove her name from the list.

The **VICE-PRESIDENT**, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that, in consequence of the Secretary's report, two of the names put forward at last meeting would drop out, and eight instead of ten candidates will go forward for the four annuities.

Mr. **MARTINDALE** asked if it was contrary to the rule when people went into the workhouse not to give them the benefit of the fund?

Mr. **CROSS** replied that in this instance the applicant would be much better taken care of in the workhouse infirmary than she would be with their annuity. (Hear, hear.)

The **PRESIDENT**: Apart from this every case depends upon its merits, does it not?

Mr. **CROSS**: Yes, that is it.

The report was then adopted.

THE LIBRARY, &c. REPORT.

The Librarian, Curator, and Professors reported upon their respective departments, but there was nothing new in that business. The Committee recommended that the Sheffield School of Pharmacy should get as many as possible of the *materia medica* specimens that they had applied for. This last item gave rise to some discussion.

Mr. **CROSS** said it was not the custom of the Society to grant students' specimens,—merely those which were to be used for reference. Students' specimens could be bought through the ordinary commercial channels. This hint was intended for those who might desire to follow Sheffield's example.

Mr. **SCHACHT** thought too rigid an interpretation should not be made of the principle laid down by the Vice-President. It was a great matter that such specimens should be verified by a competent authority, and that was one reason why such applications as Sheffield's were not altogether out of place. Years ago Bristol had received a complete collection from the Society. It had been of the utmost value and was now placed in the museum of the Medical School.

Mr. **MARTIN** supported what the Vice-President had said. When the Sheffield application had come forward, it struck him that if that sort of thing were to go on, the Society would have to start a new department for the arrangement and distribution of students' specimens. As to verification of samples, he hoped that those who undertook to teach *materia medica* would at least be able to do that themselves.

Mr. **ATKINS** saw no reason why money grants should not be given to schools or societies, if they could not give specimens.

Mr. **MARTIN** had no objection to that; it was what he contended for, and what had been done for the Newcastle Society.

Mr. **MARTINDALE** drew attention to the distinction between Museum specimens and students' specimens.

Mr. **NEWSHOLME** then replied on behalf of Sheffield. He said they did not want students' but reference specimens. The former they could get in the ordinary course of trade. Apart from that, he did not see what there was to make a fuss about, although they wanted students' specimens; schools were not very plentiful. It was not likely that there would be many applications for specimens—(laughter)—and he did not see why special arrangements should not be made. (Laughter.) He thanked the Council for granting the request.

Mr. **HAMPSON** initiated a further short discussion, which was intended to prevent other provincial schools taking fright at the foregoing.

MR. LONG RETIRES.

The **PRESIDENT** asked the Council to grant him a favour. Mr. H. Long, the divisional secretary for North Kensington, had retired from business and had gone to live at Reading. He wished to write a letter in the name of the Council to thank him for his services. The President added that Mr. Long had been at the School of Pharmacy, and had taken an active interest in the Society ever since: that was further back than he could remember. He attended the annual meetings regularly, and although his conduct was occasionally a little bit erratic, he was always amusing, and managed to say things that a member of the Council would find it difficult to say. He had founded the Western Chemists Association, and had done much to make it the prosperous body that it is. Personally he had the greatest respect for Mr. Long, and hoped that, though he had retired, he would still find it possible to attend the annual meetings. It was agreed that the President should write Mr. Long a

etter; also that Mr. Thomas Wood Horsley, of 227 Portobello Road, should be appointed Divisional Secretary for North Kensington.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

The PRESIDENT, in submitting the following list of gentlemen for election as local Secretaries, said that the Committee had found a difficulty when they met with nominations of two gentlemen in the same town. They had taken the course of writing to both in these cases, and the difficulty increased when they found that both agreed to act if elected. He asked those who were not elected not to feel chagrined, for the Council felt thankful for their willingness to act, and hoped that they would get their services at some future time. The Secretaries appointed are:—

Aberdeen.—Straehan, Alexander
Aberystwith.—Wynne, Edward P.
Abingdon.—Smith, William F.
Altrincham.—Foden, Joel
Andover.—Bienvenu, John
Anbroath.—Robertson, John
Ashbourne.—Bradley, Edwin S.
Ashford.—Ingall, Joseph
Ashton-under-Lyne.—Bostock, John W.
Aylesbury.—Palmer, Edwin T.
Banbury.—Bartlett, Hubert
Banff.—Alexander, William
Bangor.—Jones, Owen
Barking.—Ridley, Charles H.
Barnet.—Young, R. Fisher
Barnsley.—Eastwood, Lewis
Barnstable.—Goss, Samuel
Barrow-in-Furness.—Chapman, Leonard P.
Bath.—Appleby, Edward J.
Bedford.—Taylor, James B.
Belper.—Calvert, James
Berwick.—Lyle, William
Birkenhead.—Brookes, Alfred F.
Birmingham.—Thompson, Charles
Bishop Auckland.—Dobinson, T.
Blackburn.—Garland, Alfred P.
Blackpool.—Laurie, John
Blandford.—Groves, Richard H.
Bodmin.—Cardell, Richard T.
Bolton.—Blain, William R.
Boscombe.—Eddie, Frederick
Boston.—Grimble, Albert
Bournemouth.—Toone, John A.
Bradford (Yorkshire).—Rumington, George
Breen.—Meredith, John
Brentford.—Wood, Alexander
Bridgworth.—Deighton, Thomas M.
Bridgwater.—Basker, John A.
Bridlington.—Purvis, John B.
Brighton.—Gwatkin, James Ross
Bristol.—Stroud, John
Burnley.—Cowgill, Bryan H.
Burslem.—Blackshaw, Thomas
Burton-on-Trent.—Wright, George
Bury St. Edmunds.—Summers, F.
Buxton.—Wright, Robert
Cambridge.—Allan, Charles J.
Cambridge.—Deek, Arthur
Canterbury.—Bigg, Edwin
Cardiff.—Munday, John
Carlisle.—Hallaway, John
Carmarthen.—Lloyd, Walter
Carnarvon.—Jones, John
Castle Douglas.—Veitch, Andrew
Chatham.—Morgan, Alfred William
Chelmsford.—Metcalfe, Wilson
Cheltenham.—Barron, William
Chester.—Shepherd, William F. J.
Chesterfield.—Windle, John T.
Chichester.—Long, William Elliott
Chippenhams.—Coles, John Coles
Chorley.—Hill, William
Coekermouth.—Cooper, F. Ashley
Colechester.—Cordley, William B.
Coventry.—Hinds, James
Crews.—Macon, Edgar

Cromer.—Hoare, William Parker
Croydon.—Clarke, Josiah
Cupar.—Guthrie, Thomas
Dalkeith.—Storie, Robert
Darlington.—Robinson, James
Dartford.—Goff, Walter E.
Darwen.—Shorrck, Ralph
Deal.—Green, John
Derby.—Cope, John A.
Devizes.—Edwards, Thos. Roberts
Devonport.—Rendle, Richard H.
Dolgelly.—Williams, Richard W.
Doneaster.—Howorth, James
Dorking.—Evans, Edgar M.
Douglas (Isle of Man).—Radcliffe, John C.
Dover.—Bottle, Alexander
Droitwich.—Harris, Stephen
Dudley.—Gare, Charles Hazard
Dumfries.—Allan, William
Dundee.—Hardie, James
Dunfermline.—Seath, Alexander
Duns.—Gunn, William
Durham.—Sarsfield, William
Ealing.—Curtis, Frederick G.
Eastbourne.—Crook, Herbert
East Grinstead.—Tully, John
Eccles.—Howie, William Lamond
Egremont (Cumberland).—Ireland, Edward J.
Elgin.—Robertson, William
Enfield.—Gange, George
Epping.—Rowland, Thomas W.
Evesham.—Pembrey, John Henry
Exeter.—Lake, John Hinton
Falkirk.—Murdock, David
Falmouth.—Newman, Walter F.
Fareham.—Batebelor, Charles
Faversham.—Laxon, Matthew
Finchley.—Freeman, Frederick W.
Flint.—Jones, Owen Williams
Folkestone.—Lea, Frederick J.
Forfar.—Fowler, George R.
Frome.—Green, Edmund C. F.
Gainsborough.—Surfleet, Arthur G.
Galashiels.—Ross, William
Gateshead.—Maillard, Ralph W.
Glasgow.—Kinninmont, Alexander
Gloucester.—Slinn, Harry E.
Goole.—Thinn, Edmund
Grantham.—Whysall, William
Gravesend.—Clarke, R. Peaver
Greerock.—McNaght, Archibald
Grimshy, Great.—Cook, Robert
Guernsey.—Nickolls, John B.
Guildford.—Long, Alexander J. T.
Haddington.—Watt, James
Halifax.—Seeley, Herbert W.
Hanley.—Cornwell, Thomas C.
Harrogate.—Davis, R. Hayton
Harrow.—Gunn, Samuel John
Harwich.—Worts, Augustine
Hastings and St. Leonards.—Tharlie, Charles A.
Hawick.—Mahan, Thomas
Helsburgh.—Harvie, George
Hendon.—Goldfinch, George
Kenley-on-Thames.—Batchelor, Charles J. H.

Hereford.—Williams, Walter
Hertford.—Lines, George
Hexham.—Gibson, John Pattison
Hitchin.—Ransom, William
Horton.—Dyer, Edward H.
Horncastle.—Kemp, Herbert W.
Hornsea.—Morrow, Charles
Houghton-le-Spring.—Rowell, Robert H.
Huddersfield.—King, William
Hull.—Bell, Charles Bains
Huntingdon.—Baxter, Robert
Hunty.—Chalmers, George
Hythe.—Lemmon, Robert Alea
Ilfracombe.—Cragg, Walter
Ilkley.—Worfolk, George W.
Inverness.—Bethune, William J.
Ipswich.—Auness, Samuel Richard
Jersey.—Cole, George
Keighley.—Kershaw, Arthur N.
Kendal.—Severs, Joseph
Kilmarnock.—Borland, John
King's Lynn.—Palmer, W. J.
Kingston-on-Thames.—Walmsley, Samuel
Kinross.—Dow, William
Kintore.—Keith, Alfred G.
Kirkcaldy.—Storrar, David
Kirkwall (Orkney).—Stewart, Duncan
Knaresborough.—Lawrence, W. P.
Knutsford.—Silvester, Henry T.
Laneaster.—Vine, James
Leamington.—Barrett, Josephus T.
Leeds.—Reynolds, Richard
Leicester.—Clark, Walter Deales
Leigh (Lancs).—Bennett, John W.
Leighton-Bazard.—Richmond, Robert
Leith.—Garvie, Alexander
Leominster.—Sandiland, R. E., junr.
Lewes.—Saxoy, Henry
Leytonstone.—Bennett, Cornelius
Lichfield.—Perkins, John Jaquest
Lincoln.—Birkbeck, John Thomas
Liverpool.—Parkinson, Richard
Llandudno.—Winter, Joseph
Llanrwst.—Jones, Owen
Longton.—Prince, Roland
Loughborough.—Charles, Wm. F.
Louth.—Dennis, Fred Woodrow
Lowestoft.—Clarke, George Ernest
Ludlow.—Woodhouse, George
Luton.—Duherley, George S.
Macclesfield.—Wright, John
Maidenhead.—Waiton, Ralph
Maidstone.—Stonham, W. B.
Maldon.—Crick, George E.
Malton.—Buckle, James
Malvern.—Coldwell, David B.
Manchester.—Kemp, Harry
Mansfield.—Patterson, Douglas J.
March.—Davies, Peter Hughes
Margate.—Harvey, William Sutton
Market Harborough.—Maynard, Henry R.
Melton Mowbray.—Wing, Geo. N.
Merthyr Tydvil.—Smyth, Walter
Middlesbrough.—Robson, J. C.
Middleton (Lancs).—Parker, J. H.
Milton, South.—Swigburn, R. H.
Morecambe.—Fell, John James
Morpeth.—Sebofield, Fredk. E.
Motherwell.—Martin, James
Newark.—Cherrington, Geo. W.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Proctor, D. S.
Newcastle-under-Lyme.—Poole, W.
Newmarket.—Barrow, Frank A.
Newport (Mon.).—Garrett, T. P.
Newton Abbot.—Bibbings, J. H.
Newtown.—Owen, Edward
Northampton.—Bingley, John
Northwich.—Humphreys, Griffith
Norwich.—Sutton, Francis
Norwood.—Birch, Henry C.
Nottingham.—Parker, William H.

Nuneaton.—Iliffe, George
Oakham.—Wellington, James
Oban.—Robertson, Alexander
Oldham.—Bates, Henry
Oswestry.—Evans, John
Outey.—Lockwood, Thomas
Oxford.—Prior, George Thomas
Paisley.—MacCowan, Robert Thos.
Pembroke Dock.—Williams, Cornelius
Penrith.—Cowper, Joseph
Penzance.—Shakerley, Benjamin
Perth.—Donald, David
Peterborough.—Heanley, Marshall
Peterhead.—Tocher, James F.
Petersfield.—Edgeler, William B.
Plymouth.—Hunt, Freeman W.
Pontefract.—Bratley, William
Pontypridd.—Arnott, Daniel
Portobello.—Allan, David (Musselburgh)
Portsmouth, &c.—Brewis, Thomas
Preston.—Saur, William
Prestwich.—Mereer, Allan
Ramsey (Hunts).—Palmer, Frederick W.
Ramsgate.—Baily, Edward
Reading.—Bradley, Charles
Reigate.—Woodward, Moses M.
Rhyll.—Lawrence, Geo. Richard
Richmond (Surrey).—Thacker, Wm.
Richmond (Yorks).—Walton, E. B.
Ripon.—Parker, Joseph Brooks
Rocheater.—Wyatt, Charles F.
Romford.—Lasham, John W.
Ross.—Matthews, Thomas A.
Rotherham.—France, Joseph
Rothsay.—Duncan, William
Rugby.—Brown, Frederic P.
Ruthin.—Rous, Theodore J.
Ryde (Isle of Wight).—Polard, Henry Hides
Rye.—Waters, William Allen
St. Albans.—Ekins, Arthur E.
St. Andrews.—Kermith, Wm. R.
St. Austell.—Binks, Burcham
St. Helens.—Wallbridge, John G.
St. Ives (Cornwall).—Young, T.
Saffron Walden.—Gilling, John
Salisbury.—Atkins, William R.
Searborough.—Whitfield, John
Sevenoaks.—Pain, Edwin
Sheffield.—Ward, William
Shields, South.—Noble, John
Shipley.—Dunn, Henry
Shrewsbury.—Cross, William G.
Slough.—Griffith, Richard
Southampton.—Dawson, Oliver R.
Southend-on-Sea.—Powers, E.
Southport.—
Spalding.—Bell, E. Wightman
Stafford.—Averill, John
Stalybridge.—Simpson, Allwood
Stirling.—Shairp, William
Stockport.—Orton, Wm. Billing
Stockton-on-Tees.—Braysbay, T.
Stoke-on-Trent.—Adams, Frank
Stone (Staffs).—Jacks, Frederick
Stonehaven.—Wood, A. Lyon
Stonhouse (Devon).—Maitland, F.
Stourbridge.—Selleck, William R.
Stowmarket.—Gostling, George J.
Stranraer.—Ker, Richard
Stratford.—Holford, Thomas C.
Stratford-on-Avon.—Hawkes, R.
Streatham.—Shacklock, James H.
Stroud.—Coley, Samuel James
Sunderland.—Ranken, Charles
Swaftnam.—Bell, Frederick R.
Swansea.—Grose, Nicholas M.
Sydenham, Upper.—Wilson, Alexander W.
Tain.—Fowler, Donald
Tamworth.—Aikins, Thomas B.
Taunton.—Short, George William
Tavistock.—Gill, William

Teddington.—Stacey, Peter
Teignmouth.—Mauder, William
Tiverton.—Havill, Paul W.
Torquay.—Shapley, Charles
Totnes.—Morse, Charles H. S.
Tottenham.—Tanner, Alfred E.
Treherbert.—Richards, Thomas
Truro.—Percy, Thomas Bickle
Tunbridge Wells.—Howard, Richard
Twickenham.—Peake, Henry F.
Uxbridge.—Coles, Arthur
Ventnor.—Weston Charles
Wakefield.—Chaplin, John Henry
Walsall.—Elliott, George
Warrington.—Greenough, Hugh F.
Warwick.—Pratt, Henry
Watford.—Chater, Edward M.
Wednesbury.—Gittos, Samuel J.
Wellington (Salop).—Hall, Joseph
Wellington (Somerset).—Windeatt,
George John

West Bromwich.—Roberts, George
Westbury.—Paine, Charles
Weston-super-Mare.—Hall, Edwin
Whitby.—Stevenson, John
Whitehaven.—Kitchin, Archibald
Wick.—Miller, Kenneth
Wigan.—Phillips, Jonathan
Wimbledon.—Spencer, William G.
Winchester.—Chaston, Alfred Ed.
Windsor.—Russell, Charles J. L.
Wolverhampton.—Gibson, Frederic John
Woodbridge.—Betts, Alice Stephen
Worcester.—George, Henry
Worthing.—Cortis, Arthur B.
Wrexham.—Edisbury, James F.
Wycombe.—Wilford, Josiah
Yarmouth, Great.—Poll, William S.
Yeovil.—Wright, Alfred
York.—Sowray, Joseph

Mr. Prosser was appointed Assistant Secretary for Birmingham and Mr. Smith for Liverpool. It was agreed that the preliminary examination should be held in the same towns as last year, and that the local Secretaries in the respective towns be offered the superintendence thereof.

THE MEDICINE-STAMP QUESTION.

The Law and Parliamentary Committee reported that they had considered the communications from the Nottingham and Edinburgh Chemists' Associations in regard to the administration of the Medicine-stamp Act, and, while admitting that there may be inequalities in administration, the Committee considered that it would not be to the interest of chemists and druggists to do anything which would lead to amendment or repeal of the Acts; and that it was not necessary to bring about an interview with the Board of Inland Revenue and representatives of chemists and druggists.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of this report, said he hoped that the gentlemen in Nottingham and Edinburgh who had moved in this matter, would not think that he was speaking as an individual and not for the Council. The matter had been very fully considered by the committee, and they had arrived at what was practically a unanimous decision. It was in regard to that and for the committee he spoke. At the outset he wished to say that a good deal of politeness had been shown to the Council, to the drug-trade, in fact, by the Somerset House officials in regard to medicine-stamp matters, and at all times the board was approachable by those who had something of real interest to speak about. In the Nottingham communication reference was made to a formal invitation by the Board to the Pharmaceutical Society. There was some misunderstanding here, for there was no invitation that he was aware of. Probably the reference was to the interview that the Trade Association had had with the Board some years ago. The Society required no invitation of the kind. All that it was necessary for them to do was to make an appointment and go. If they felt they could give the Board information, as a public body the Board would receive them and hear what they had to say. This subject had been discussed from time to time, and he had spoken on it frequently. His views were somewhat decided, and in consequence some might think he was a prejudiced person. But, as he had said, the matter had been discussed on the previous night, and a decision arrived at. The Nottingham letter contained five statements. The first of these referred to the practice of the Board in getting convictions, the use of informers and so on, which was deprecated. The second submitted that a warning should be given to offenders before they were asked to pay a fine. The third suggested that all British Pharmacopœia preparations should be exempted, and the fourth suggested that the same should be done for certain popular and known medicines, of which chlorodyne and Easton's syrup were fair representatives. It was to be the position of the Council to advise the Board as to what these things should be, and it was also asked that in these two cases directions as to the uses of medicines should be printed on the labels. The fifth statement was to the effect that the use of the possessive case for the

name of the originator (not being the proprietor) of the preparation, which was non-secret, should not render it liable to stamp-duty. The President proceeded to deal with these proposals *seriatim*, and on the first and second he said plainly that the Council cannot pretend to advise the Board of Inland Revenue how it should administer the Act. Where the offence has been accidental, or a first offence, it was his experience that the Board was willing to abate the penalty, or to remit it altogether, provided they were approached in a business-like and pleasant way. It must not be forgotten that chemists numbered only about a fifth of the retailers of patent-medicines, and anything that might be done for chemists must apply to the other four-fifths, for whom the Council had no right nor desire to speak. The suggestions about B. P. preparations, doses, and the use of the possessive case all hung together, and it was the opinion of the Committee that it would not be to the interests of their brethren in the craft to do what was proposed in that matter. It was clearly their opinion that it was not desirable to meddle with the Acts. As it stands, the balance, such as it is, is in favour of chemists, and the Committee would not approach the Board with a suggestion for an amendment, because they did not want to be made the cat's-paw for altering the Act. They felt that the conditions then ensuing would be extremely inimical to the interests of the drug-trade. These were the grounds for the committee's refusal. He wished to add that the men who had arrived at that decision were quite as competent as any to deal with trade matters. They were not Londoners; in fact, the majority present on the previous night were from the provinces, and the Nottingham gentlemen ought to know that the Council had dealt with these matters often in past years, and knew something about them, and as, on the whole, we are better as we are, he advised the petitioners to be content.

Mr. BOTTLE fully concurred with these views. He believed that there was much in the Act which could be amended, but he hesitated to move in that direction.

Mr. MARTINDALE said the hardship was in the unequal incidence of the Act. Although he agreed with the President, and would not have the Act abolished, there might be a few improvements. He instanced the matter of labelling. Suppose a customer saw a bottle labelled "tincture of rhubarb" he would say, "No; I will not buy that"; the addition of a few single directions would alter that, but they required to put a stamp on, and as soon as that was done they stamped themselves "quack" at once. He would rather submit to things as they are. The exemptions were somewhat strange. Foreign medicines, "except drugs," he thought the original Act said, were allowed to go unstamped, and now they had the curious anomaly of foreign medicines—American medicines—coming in without any duty at all. He was sorry that America did not give them reciprocity in this matter.

Mr. HAMPSON considered that it would be unwise to attempt legislation in this matter. He was one who had paid the penalty, and had felt sore about it at the time, but when he looked into the matter he found that he had been distinctly entitled to stamp the medicines, and his feeling was that he had been robbing the revenue for years. Still, he got off with a mitigated fine. Mr. Martindale was wrong as to foreign medicines. If they were used for dispensing they were not liable, but if they were sold they had to pay the duty. He also pointed out that there are some manufacturers who draw up their labels in such a way as to pass Somerset House, but others could do the same thing. As to directions on labels, it should not be forgotten that the ordinary trader or general dealer would be able to do the same thing, and that would hurt the chemist's business.

Mr. ATKINS said he was not quite at one with the committee on this matter, and he wished respectfully to point out that the President held very decided views, and it was natural when he spoke to the Government officials that he should reflect these views. The officials would take them to be the views of the Society. What he urged was that in cases of obviously unintentional infringement a warning should be given. The first warning should not be a demand to pay the fine. That hurt many who would never think of breaking a law, to whom such a thing gave the greatest pain. It was not the paying of the fine that irritated them, but the knowledge that they had paid it as lawbreakers. He wished

that were remedied, and that Mr. Carteighe would use his influence with the Board to that extent. He would prefer that the revenue were raised by a large, even massive, licence than by the stamp that would be to the interests of chemists. The five-shilling licence had been disastrous to them.

Mr. ALLEN pressed home the President's point that chemists are no longer the sole retailers of proprietary medicines, they are not even in a majority. He considered that anything that would alter the conditions in the direction of licensing would open the door wide to outsiders. He was perfectly sure that if the five Nottingham suggestions were carried out it would be to the detriment of chemists. He did not find the stamp caused hardship, as Mr. Martindale said; chemists did not pay for it, and if they did not use it when they should and were caught the Somerset House authorities were courteous. They had fined him, but had given him every help in altering his labels so that they should not be liable. Indeed, he considered that at the present time, with a book* which gives a great deal of information on the various points involved, chemists should not have the slightest trouble in avoiding stamp-duty. In regard to directions, he explained that there was nothing liable in that so long as they did not mention the diseases. On the whole he considered that the balance was against altering the Act, and he therefore agreed with the Committee.

Mr. MARTIN deprecated discussion on this matter in open council for they had to say things which should not be published. Moreover, they had fully discussed the matter the night before in Committee, and if the members of the Society had not confidence in their ability to arrive at the wisest solution of a question, without public discussion, he, for one, objected to work under that condition. As to the use of the possessive case, he thought that if Jones called his tincture "Jones's tincture," he meant that it was better than the Pharmacopoeia article, and it was quite right that he should be made to pay for that. Mr. Martindale said that would give the thing the sign of quackery. Well, it was quackery—nothing else. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Atkins's friend, who had deplored the circumstance that he had broken the law, should have gone into his closet and asked forgiveness—(a smile)—and as to Nottingham chemists, it was not the fact that they had to pay the penalty under the law that grieved them so much as breaking the law and being found out.

Mr. YOUNG could not agree with Mr. Martin as to secrecy in this matter, and he saw no reason why it should not be discussed publicly. The use of the possessive case might be a trouble, but, he said, they could all avoid that by spending a few shillings on the little book already referred to, and spending a few hours over it and examining their labels, &c. He considered it impolitic to alter the law as it stands, also that it was better not to have labels with description of the uses of medicines, for thereby they put grocers on a footing with them. The result would be that people would go to chemists for the medicines.

Mr. MARTIN explained that he did not deprecate discussion, but publicity to discussion.

Mr. RICHARDSON agreed that it would be entirely a mistake to interfere with the Stamp Act.

Mr. ABRAHAM said he regarded the Act as an unmitigated evil, and he did not agree with the Committee's recommendations. If four-fifths of the licences were not held by chemists, it was safe to assume that the sales were about the same proportion. That being so, it could not mean much loss to chemists to get the conditions of sale amended. The medicine-stamp gave a guarantee which was not otherwise obtainable: the Act was contrary to the spirit of the age, and injurious to the community. He would whittle away as much of it as interfered with the recommendation of B.P. preparations.

Mr. HILLS, referring to Mr. Martindale's remarks, said it was noteworthy that he gave no instance of foreign preparations which were not liable to duty.

The PRESIDENT then replied to the discussion, and in the course of his statement mentioned that he had seen official proposals for the amendment of the Act, and judging from these he could assure the trade that it would be a bad day for chemists when the Government officials began to tinker

the Act. He quite sympathised with Mr. Martin's remarks, for he knew that the officials kept a close eye on all utterances on this subject, and he reminded the Council that it was owing to a correspondence in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* that the licence was reduced to 5s.

The recommendation was then agreed to.

EXAMINATIONS.

It was resolved that the Boards of Examiners should meet next year in January, April, July, and October.

The SECRETARY reported the following results of the examinations last month:—

England:—				Examined.	Passed.	Failed.
Major	..	..	..	18	7	11
Minor	..	..	..	159	51	108
Modified	..	..	..	1	1	0
				178	59	119
Scotland:—						
Major	..	..	..	4	2	2
Minor	..	..	..	83	40	46
Modified	..	..	..	1	1	0
				91	43	43
Great Britain:—						
Preliminary	..	..	..	299	149	150

INCREASED INCOMES.

Mr. CROSS submitted a motion to give the Council power to decrease the amount of annuities when they found that the circumstances of any annuitant had improved.

This resulted in a discussion, in which Messrs. Hampson, Allen, Atkins, Southall, Hills, Bottle, and Carteighe took part.

The proposal arose in consequence of a rule which the Council have recently passed, under which annuitants are asked once a year to make a declaration as to their circumstances. It appears that sometimes annuitants get legacies, and the Council have power to stop an annuity but not to decrease, as the tide of fortune falls as well as rises. The Council fell in with a proposal by Mr. Bottle that the word "vary" would be better than decrease, so that they may raise a reduced annuity should circumstances require. With this alteration the proposal was agreed to, and after appointing Mr. George Lansdowne surveyor to the Society in the room of his father (deceased), the Council went into committee for general purposes.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Demetriadi, L., and Green, J. U., physicians and surgeons, Huddersfield, and Oakes, Lindley, near Huddersfield, under the style of Demetriadi & Green.

Hole, C. F. C., and Hodgson, W. J., chemical manufacturers and mill furnishers, under the style of the Central Chemical Company, and cycle manufacturers, under the style of the Trent Bridge Cycle Co., Nottingham.

Howard, S. L., Howard, W. D., Howard, D., Howard, T., Hodgkin, J., Howard, A. G., and Howard, D. L., manufacturing chemists, under the style of Howards & Sons, Stratford, E., and of Hopkin & Williams, Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C., and Wandsworth, S.W.; so far as regards J. Hodgkin.

May, L. J., and Smelt, C. A. C., physicians and surgeons, Bonnisthorpe, Seven Sisters' Road, and Holloway Road, Islington, N., under the style of Messieurs May & Smelt.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Lofthouse, Charles (trading as C. Lofthouse), Sheffield, mineral-water manufacturer and herbalist.

Scott, Edward Henry, Anerley Road, Anerley, S.E., veterinary surgeon.

* Alpe's "Handy Book of Medicine-stamp Duty." Published at this office; 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 9d.

Trade Notes.

TERPENTINA is a new compound etherial preparation, useful for cleaning grease, paint, and other stains from clothing without injury to the fabric. It is made by Hermann Müllerson, of 203 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

MESSRS. FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON, referring to our report of their exhibit at the World's Fair, wish to correct the statement that their goods were not catalogued there. Possibly, they say, their exhibit was omitted from the first edition, which was necessarily imperfect; but it appears in its proper section (Instruments and Apparatus of Medicine, Group 148) in the second edition.

MESSRS. POTTER & CLARKE, of Raven Row, Artillery Lane, London, have brought out, for the fourth year, their "Penny Herbal Annual," a pamphlet which is well adapted to promote the sale of medicinal herbs. It contains a great deal about these and their uses, and chemists who wish to cultivate that class of business will find the sale of this Annual of great assistance. They can have it with their own name and address printed on it.

CORRECTION.—Messrs. Hertz & Collingwood wish us to make it clear that the Franz Josef and Levico waters introduced by them, and supplied to the trade by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., are not the property of the Rosbach Water Company, as a paragraph in our report of the Brewers' Exhibition might have seemed to imply. They also ask us to correct the reference to their coca-tonic champagne, which was inadvertently alluded to as kola champagne.

GUARANTEED PROFIT.—Another prominent firm of speciality proprietors have fallen into line with a scheme for guaranteeing a sufficient profit for the retailer of their article. Messrs. G. & G. Stern, of 62 Gray's Inn Road, the makers of pepsalia, have laid their plans very carefully, and have arranged a method which seems likely to meet the complaints of retailers without occasioning any friction or giving any trouble anywhere. The present wholesale price of 1s. pepsalia is 9s. 6d. per dozen. The cutter gets it at that price, and sells it to the public at 10½d. The average retailer does not consider 1d. sufficient remuneration for stocking the article, and he often lets the trade go. The price will remain at 9s. 6d. The wholesale dealers, in return for a small concession, agree not to sell it to anybody in any quantity or under any circumstances at less than 9s. 6d. Any retailer who will buy two dozen at a time from any wholesale house, and will sign an agreement not to sell it at less than 10½d., can, by sending his agreement to Messrs. Stern, obtain from them a bonus at the rate of 2s. per dozen in cash, thus reducing the cost price of the article to 7½d., with an assured profit of 3d. on every bottle sold. The offer seems to us to be a very liberal one. Messrs. Stern sacrifice 2s. per dozen out of their profits, and all they ask in return is that the retailer shall invest not less than 15s. at a time, and that he shall show the goods and try to sell them. If a man does not care to sign the agreement he is put on the black list. He is simply left in the position he has been in hitherto. There is no trouble to the wholesaler; he has nothing to do with the arrangement between the makers and the retailers. Messrs. Stern are to be congratulated on having thought out a very satisfactory scheme.

Personalities.

MR. S. M. BURROUGHS returned to London this week from his trip to the United States.

MR. CHS. LE SUEUR, chemist, &c., of Charing Cross, Jersey, is contributing both prose and verse to *Cycling*. He was one of the first captains of the Jersey Club, and he is also an amateur photographer and musician.

Business Changes.

MESSRS. HEATON & SQUIRE, chemists, for many years at the Sussex Drug Company, Hastings, are opening a first-class pharmacy at 39 Robertson Street, Hastings.

MR. JOSEPH SHEPHERD has resigned the management of the Sussex Co-operative Drug Company (Limited), 135 Queen's Road, Brighton. He has held the post successfully for about 12 years.

MESSRS. JOHN BURDON & Co., importers and colonial merchants, of 56 Leadenhall Street, E.C., announce that they have admitted Mr. J. B. Scammell into partnership. Mr. Scammell will work the drug and chemical department of the house.

MR. KENNEDY STEWART, at present manager for Messrs. H. C. Baildon & Son, Princes Street, Edinburgh, with whom he has been for twelve years, has purchased, through Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co., the business of Mr. J. I. Fraser, 2 Lynchdoch Place, Edinburgh.

MR. J. H. READ has found it necessary to shift the locale of his business from 11 Buckingham Palace Road to more commodious premises at 90 Victoria Street, S.W., where the fitting-up of a handsome shop, lighted by electricity, is now practically finished.

WILLS OF DECEASED CHEMISTS.

Letters of administration, dated September 13, 1893, of Frank John Botham, chemist and druggist, 4 Blackmore Street, Drury Lane, W.C., who died July 7, 1893, were granted to Jane Mary Ann Botham, widow of the intestate. The personal estate was valued at 329l. 18s. 3d.

Letters of administration, dated August 28, 1893, of the personal estate, with a gross value of 2,866l. 13s. 5d., of the late James Adams, 51 New Park Road, Brixton, chemist, to Elizabeth Jessie Adams, widow and relict of the intestate, who made the usual declaration to faithfully administer the same.

Probate on the will of Charles William Heaton, analytical chemist, late of Charing Cross Hospital, who died in September, was granted on October 9 to Francis Jane Heaton, spinster, sister of the deceased. The value of the personalty was estimated at 924l. 2s. Testator bequeathed all his real and personal estate to the sister above mentioned. The will was dated December 17, 1885.

Letters of administration, dated February 24, 1893, to the estate of the late Richard Capelton Buck, 248 Breck Road, Everton, Liverpool, chemist and druggist, who died June 6, 1893, were granted to Catherine Jane Buck, Lyndhurst, Ombersley Road, Worcester, the mother and guardian of his grandchildren, five in number, being three sons and two daughters, the only next-of-kin of the said intestate. The widow, Elizabeth Buck, renounced the letters of administration. The gross value of the personal estate was 2,591l. 18s. 5d.

The will, dated November 16, 1889, of Mr. Joseph Sidney Lescher, of Elm Tree House, Hampstead, a partner in the wholesale drug-house of Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, who died on July 5, has been proved at the Principal Probate Registry. The testator bequeaths 1,000l. to his daughter, Mary Adela, and an additional 25l. that she may devote the sum to charity if she pleases; to his son, Wilfrid Graham, 1,100l.; to his son Hermann Joseph, 2,100l.; to his wife, 100l.; to the Prior of St. Dominic's Church, Haverstock Hill, 25l.; and to his partner, Edward Alfred Webb, in token of deceased's respect and esteem for him, 25l. His silver tea-service the deceased leaves to his eldest son Frank Harwood, and desires it shall pass as an heirloom to his descendants. The executors are testator's two sons, Frank Harwood and Hermann Joseph Lescher, the former of whom is residuary legatee. The value of the personal estate amounts to 8,548l.

The Winter Session.

'THE WESTERN CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

At a committee-meeting held at the Westbourne Restaurant, on October 25, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz.,—President, Mr. Frederick Andrews; Vice-President, Mr. R. H. Parker; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Mathews; Hon. Secretaries, Mr. H. Cracknell and Mr. A. J. Phillips.

It was also resolved to hold the annual dinner of the Association at the Holborn Restaurant, on November 15, and the President, Hon. Treasurer, and the Hon. Secretaries were appointed as a committee to carry out the arrangements.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

This Association met on October 26, Mr. Currie presiding. There was a good turn-out of members. The circular sent out invited a discussion upon—

A SUGGESTION FOR THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF PHARMACY.

Mr. RUSSELL opened the debate, and said it was admitted on all hands that the condition of pharmacy is deplorably bad, and it was dishonouring to them that it should be. The spirit of the Pharmacy Act of 1868 aimed at having the whole of pharmacy conducted by competent individuals, but what it really had accomplished was the prevention of unqualified persons from assuming certain titles, and from selling a few of the more potent drugs, besides requiring qualified persons to observe certain formalities in the sale of these potent drugs. That this measure, though pointing in the right direction, was quite inadequate for its purpose was evident. Notwithstanding all that qualified pharmacists could do to keep their business in proper hands, medicine was being dealt out without hindrance by unqualified persons, many of whom did not attain to even second-rate intelligence, so that the lives and health of the community were placed in serious peril, quackery and its frauds were rampant, and the practice of pharmacy was grossly abused for the sake of mercenary profit. The aim of his suggestions was to secure that to qualified trustworthy persons the whole conduct of pharmacy should be relegated. The well-being of the community craved that this should be done, political economy demanded it, and all honest workers in pharmacy must consider it desirable. He suggested that before a person is licensed to practise pharmacy he should sign a declaration framed in terms akin to the following:—

I do solemnly and sincerely declare that as a graduate in pharmacy I will exercise the several parts of my profession to the best of my knowledge and abilities, for the good safety and welfare of all persons for whose use I may compound or distribute medicine; and that I will not knowingly or intentionally do anything towards them or distribute medicine to them to their hurt or prejudice, or to the detriment of pharmacy, for any consideration or from any motive whatever.

A code of ethics should be drafted by a representative body and approved of by the general body of pharmacists to define what courses of conduct should be considered breaches of the declaration and therefore infamous; infamous conduct should be punished by the withdrawal of the offender's licence, and it should be penal for any person not duly licensed to exercise the functions of a pharmacist unless in so far as it may be considered necessary to make certain exceptions. As it would always be necessary to employ assistants and apprentices, persons should be licensed to fill these offices on their placing themselves under the same regulations as required from qualified pharmacists, and they would work under the eye of one qualified, with a limit on the individual's power of supervision. Mr. Russell considered that a measure of this description should ensure, to a very great extent, the effective performance of the work of pharmacy, the abolition of quackery and frauds connected therewith, and beneficial results to the community and pharmacists themselves. It would also prevent unqualified practitioners of medicine from paying themselves through the sale of medicine, and in this connection he would suggest that a measure of this descrip-

tion should also apply to other articles, such as electric appliances recommended or used in the treatment of disease. Mr. Russell also spoke of the difficulties which would meet his scheme, and said it might be found advisable to grant licences to persons of good general intelligence to supply the more commonplace drugs.

Mr. MOIR continued the discussion by saying that Mr. Russell had asserted much without particularising—he was, in short, very vague.

Mr. RUSSELL resented this assertion. He thought he spoke plainly, and so did the Chairman.

Mr. MCEWAN said Mr. Russell had spoken about mercenary motives. He disputed that they entered the profession for the sake of honour alone. Referring to prosecutions, he expressed the opinion that they should be put into independent hands, because they must remember that the Pharmaceutical Society represented one-third of the chemists and druggists of Great Britain, and the other two-thirds was as good. He would like to say in regard to the Society that in Ireland they had thrown out the *Journal* and had resolved to take *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* instead. He would ask why?

The CHAIRMAN: Echo answers, why?

Mr. MCEWAN said that he might answer why. He was not aware that the Chairman was on the Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society. He merely wished to make the statement that the chemists and druggists of Ireland had resolved to drop the *Journal* and to take *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* instead.

Mr. BOYD thought this was to have been an address on pharmaceutical law, but Mr. Russell had drifted away from it into pharmaceutical ethics. There was one great grievance he had to complain of in regard to pharmacy law. Mr. Russell had pointed out the amount of protection that the Pharmacy Act gave them for passing their examination. Well, they did not get a monopoly of the dispensing of prescriptions. It only gave the monopoly of the sale of poisons. They were supposed also to get the monopoly of the title, but the title that they had had been taken from them, because any grocer or any shopkeeper could put up "John Smith (Limited)." He had only to get "limited," and that was very easy. Then he assumed the title of chemist and druggist, and the public believed that the man Smith was a qualified chemist. That was a thing which should not be allowed to exist and against which they should agitate very strongly. Regarding the proposal to have a code of ethics, he said it was a very delicate matter to deal with. They had not the code of ethics published, but they had the code of ethics understood amongst chemists generally, and though they knew what was right and what was wrong, they would not consider a chemist had done the right thing if he, for instance, sold poison to any person who was not entitled to get it, even although they knew he could legally do it. To draw out anything and get it down in black and white, and then to single out the man who had done any of these things and punish him by taking his name off the register, was a very serious matter, and one which deserved great consideration. With respect to the declaration not to do anything to dishonour the profession of pharmacy, he thought the suggestion was a very good one. It was his opinion that before a young man was allowed to enter the profession he should be asked to make such a declaration. He believed that medical students had to do so. He would not, he thought, go beyond.

In succession Mr. ROBERTSON and Mr. ROBB spoke in complimentary terms of Mr. Russell's remarks. Said Mr. Robb, "What we are all striving for is to make a fairly good living as honestly as we possibly can. (Laughter) I do not know that an Act of Parliament will help us very much to that. We can all try to do the fair thing not only to ourselves, but to our neighbours. The public are pretty well able to look after themselves, and if we were all more or less to act upon the same lines there would be less cause for complaint. I have never feared the competition of 'outsiders.' It is those who are of our own household that I fear."

Mr. MOIR did not think the declaration would do any good, or that it would affect them in the slightest. He supposed that what Mr. Russell was hitting at was the stores, but he would remind Mr. Russell that as long as a man did what he was legally entitled to do no pharmaceutical society could

delete his name from the roll. Mr. Russell suggested that all patent medicines should be termed quackery. That would not do. They all practised quackery more or less, and the more of it the better it would be for themselves. The Act as it was had far more reaching power than ever it was supposed to have. The only fault he saw was the matter of the limited company. He had very little hope of ever seeing that remedied so long as the Limited Companies Act was conducted as at present. He was of opinion that few chemists and druggists conduct themselves dishonourably. Very few of them ever were brought into the Criminal Court, and unless they were it would be a very difficult thing indeed to erase their names from the register.

Mr. LAING said that if they started the thing in the right way they were sure to get on with it, and he did not see why the second city of the Empire should not be the first in formulating a scheme to have all the associations under one banner. He certainly thought anything that required a stamp on it was quackery. They had lent themselves, he was sorry to say, to the Stamp Act in a way which had defamed them. A code of ethics was very desirable, and would be a decided advantage. He also thought that Mr. Russell's scheme would do away with branch shops. It was a very foolish assertion which Mr. McEwan had made, for there could be no doubt that, on the whole, their interests were very much the same whether they were in the Society or not. They could not expect to get a scheme for the good of the whole trade that they would all agree to, but they should honestly try to get one that would commend itself to the majority of the trade. He did not think that anyone would deny that they required improvement. He thought they should make a direct attack and formulate a new Bill for the House of Commons. Mr. McEwan referred to the two-thirds who were not connected with the Society, but that did not necessarily imply that they were opposed to any action which the Society might take.

The CHAIRMAN said he was quite of opinion that if what Mr. Russell suggested was carried into effect matters pharmaceutical would soon be in a very much better condition. Mr. Russell had referred in his paper to the sale of poisons. He might mention that a fortnight ago he was informed that the sale of poisons was being carried on in Glasgow by photographic chemists in a very loose and slipshod fashion. That was a thing that should not be tolerated for a single moment.

Mr. ADAMS: We have known that for the last twenty years.

The CHAIRMAN: That may be, but under the conditions that were then supposed to exist, it was considered quite allowable.

Mr. ADAMS: We have never had a new Act.

The CHAIRMAN said that if an individual could go into a photographic-chemist's shop and get corrosive sublimate without a label or even the word "Poison" marked on it, it was high time the law interfered. That was being done to his certain knowledge. He considered that they held a position quite equal to that of doctors and lawyers, and they should protect themselves in the same way.

The discussion then dropped.

CAMBRIDGE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

A SOCIAL evening was held on Thursday, October 26, Mr. W. Elborne, B.A., F.C.S., in the chair. A very pleasant evening was spent. Vocal and instrumental music was rendered by Messrs. E. S. Peck, W. F. Turner, H. T. Wing, A. Plumb, S. H. Pryor, H. Bryan, H. Moore, and F. S. Campkin. The programme had been arranged by Mr. E. H. Church.

THE LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE first general meeting of the present session was held at the Royal Institution on October 26. The President, Mr. W. J. Hocken, was in the chair, and a large number of new members were elected.

GLYCERINE ACID TANNIC.

Mr. J. J. SMITH communicated the fact that he had been able to make glycerin acid tannic, by the cold process—simply allowing the tannic acid to dissolve in cold glycerine—which it did in about twenty-four hours. The result was

a much better preparation, being of a light colour, bright, and satisfactory in every way.

SIMPLE SYRUP.

The SECRETARY then stated that he would be pleased to have information as to the experience of members in making simple syrup by the cold process. He had found it tedious and not at all satisfactory; while syrup made by the hot process would invariably crystallise out. The PRESIDENT had found repercolation answer very well in the cold process. Mr. A. C. ABRAHAM said he preferred the old process. Dr. SYMES said it was particularly important in the cold process to use only pure cane sugar—sugars which had been "faced" in any way gave unsatisfactory results.

SMALL JABORANDI LEAVES.

Mr. T. H. WARDLEWORTH exhibited a specimen of jaborandi just arrived from Brazil which excited considerable interest among the members, for while possessing all the characteristics of true jaborandi the leaves were very small. In view of the conflicting opinions expressed, he promised to read a note at an early meeting, giving the results of further investigations.

The PRESIDENT then delivered a brief address, in the course of which he suggested that some of their surplus cash might with advantage be spent in the purchase of some new books on chemistry, pharmacy, &c.

Mr. A. C. ABRAHAM then read a paper on salicylate of bismuth, which we hope to print later on.

NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. John Jacob Smith, of Walton, was elected President for the ensuing session (1894).

LEEDS CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of the above Association was held on October 25, Mr. R. Reynolds, President, in the chair. Mr. W. D. Pollitt (hon. sec.) read the twenty-fifth annual report of the Council which, while recording a small increase in membership, stated that owing to the heavy expenditure of recent years, and the lack of support accorded to the classes, it had been decided not to give any course of lectures for the present. The Council, however, hoped to be able in the future to make arrangements for lectures in such subjects as are not already provided for by other institutions in the city. The library and museum of the Association the Council considered justifies its existence, and associates were urged to avail themselves to a greater extent of the educational advantages offered by the books and specimens. The report concluded with the subjoined somewhat enigmatical paragraph.

"The past year has furnished new illustrations of the ingenuity of those persons who would get behind the Pharmacy Act of 1868, by attempts to evade the restriction of the sale of poisons to registered chemists who have complied with the educational requirements of that Act. The Pharmaceutical Society, as entrusted with the duty of watching against the infringement of regulations, which have the public safety as their foundation, deserves the continued and increased support of registered chemists, in resisting and defeating these insidious endeavours to evade the Act." The financial statement showed a balance of 2*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

The officers of the Association were cordially thanked for their services during the past year.

The PRESIDENT brought before the meeting a circular which he had received with regard to the federation of local pharmaceutical associations, and after discussion it was resolved:—

That this meeting has heard read, and has considered a circular signed by Mr. W. Gowan Cross and others advocating the formation of a Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations. Since the "better protection of trade interests" is the leading feature of these proposals, in which advantages are anticipated which are not supplied by existing institutions, this meeting considers that the promoters of any new Society should show that its objects are feasible, as well as desirable, and also should explain how its operations would differ from those of the late Chemists' Defence Association, carried on from 1876 to 1887, and then dissolved.

Moved by Mr. E. Yewdall, and seconded by Mr. E. Brown.

The officers and Council elected for the coming year are as follow:—President, Mr. R. Reynolds, F.C.S.; Vice-President, Mr. E. Yewdall, Ph.C.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. S. Taylor; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. D. Pollitt. Council: Messrs. F. U. Branson, F.I.C.; G. Briggs; J. Day, Ph.C.; P. Jefferson, Ph.C.; G. Ward, F.C.S.; and G. W. Worfolk. Auditor: Mr. E. Brown, Ph.C.

MIDLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The opening meeting of the Session was held on Thursday evening, November 2, when the following address was delivered by Charles Symes, Ph.D., of Liverpool:—

The month of October always has a ring about it of "holidays ended," the period of "change of air" and "mental and physical recreation" over, colleges and schools commencing new terms, societies and associations new sessions, professional and business men returning with renewed energy and vigour to their respective occupations, ready for a winter's work.

Provincial pharmaceutical associations are usually rather later in the field; hence we find ourselves in November, when this evening we meet to inaugurate the session 1893-4, of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

Some persons in delivering an address on such an occasion select a subject which they have made particularly their own, or in which they are deeply interested, and from them we can usually learn something which instructs our minds, and gives us food for thought. Others endeavour to reach their hearers by treating of subjects of common interest, not so much of mental recreation as of vital and personal importance to each and all in everyday life. It has occurred to me that I shall best meet your wishes by dealing with some of the matters which, as practitioners of pharmacy, we have most at heart.

I have said that at this season colleges and schools have commenced their winter terms. What of the provincial schools of pharmacy? Looking at those which have been established during the last decade on an independent basis, they have certainly not been a success; yet there is no lack of students. The medical schools of large cities, such as Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield are all prosperous; not so the Association Schools of Pharmacy. Sheffield is to some extent an exception to the general failures; but it has only been by considerable effort, by receiving grants from the Pharmaceutical Society and contributions from a large circle of friends, that it has been enabled to keep going in a satisfactory manner. The chief cause, no doubt, of this is that students of pharmacy are not required to pass through any prescribed course of study. It is, perhaps, an open question whether men should be compelled to go through a course of training with its concomitant expenses, &c., when by steady application and private study they compass the required examinations without so doing. But the arguments in favour of a curriculum are very weighty, and I certainly believe that a man who shows this proficiency as the result of private study would be a much better man with systematic training.

The subject of a compulsory curriculum has been well threshed out, and I need not further enlarge on it; but to my mind it must sooner or later be an accomplished fact. Then, and not till then, shall we have provincial schools, established on a sound and successful basis.

Whenever this comes about existing interests of established schools must be considered, and their co-operation enlisted. Meantime, the method we have adopted in Liverpool seems to be one which may with advantage be followed in other cities where difficulties exist. A private school of pharmacy, where good teaching (not even cramming) is done is affiliated to the Association. The syllabus indicating the course of study is submitted to and approved by the Council, and a school committee is appointed which is empowered to visit from time to time. This method works with us satisfactorily. Not only do a good proportion of the students pass the examinations on the first occasion of presenting themselves, but my experience of some of them, whom I have subsequently employed as assistants, proves that the knowledge imparted is not superficial. It is a school of pharmacy where practical pharmacy is taught. I lay stress on this

because for many years no such teaching, or even convenience for such teaching, existed, even at Bloomsbury Square; and it was only after prolonged advocacy of a suitable laboratory and teacher of this subject that the Council consented to fit up a small room for the purpose and appoint a teacher. The arrangements are far behind those I advocated, but it is gratifying to learn that so many as forty pupils attended this practical class last winter. A school of pharmacy where practical pharmacy is not taught is like the play of *Hamlet* with the Prince of Denmark left out.

I do not propose to deal with the question of apprenticeship and assistantship, and, in passing, would only remark that it is during these periods that business habits should be formed, the mind trained to observation and reflection, the most scrupulous care taken, and conscientious work performed. It is during this period that character is formed, and it should be borne in mind that the future greatly depends on the seed sown at this time. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," is undoubtedly realised here.

Passing from what is usually regarded as the student stage through the portals of examination we come to the stubborn facts of everyday life. The examinations are now rendered more comprehensive and practical, with the result that a well-trained man is more likely, and a crammed man is less likely, to pass than formerly. This is a result with which we should be well satisfied, but there is one feature connected with this which is of rather serious moment to provincial students—viz., it not unfrequently happens that several days or a week elapse between the *rivâ roce* and the practical part of a man's examination; he may, therefore, be detained eight or nine days in London or Edinburgh. This is a condition of things which was not contemplated by the members when the Council sought the power to divide the Minor examination, and some means should be taken to remedy such a state of things.

When a man is engaged in business on his own account he incurs various responsibilities, which seem to have grown in number and magnitude during recent years. He hopes to get a living in the calling, and owes it something in return. Whether he takes an interest or not in Imperial politics, those of pharmacy have a strong claim on his attention. It is necessary that he should keep posted in the laws of his own profession.

If some of the men who took the most active interest in passing the Pharmacy Act could return to us, they would scarcely know their own child, modified as it has been by legal decisions, rendering necessary the publication of a useful little book on the laws affecting pharmacy. For a long time others with myself advocated the maintenance of the original intentions of the Act, but I presume it is now useless to do other than accept the modern reading, which I am bound to say possesses some advantages, although operating in some ways harshly towards certain persons affected by it.

To Birmingham belongs the credit of the inception of an association purely for the protection and furtherance of the pharmacist's trade interests. It is true the Pharmaceutical Society had partly, if not chiefly, that object in view at its foundation, as will be seen from its charter of incorporation, but it very properly included education and the consolidation of its members amongst these. As it grew, and its powers grew, under an Act of Parliament, its sphere of operations became enlarged in a general way, but its power of protecting trade interests became curtailed. Many persons, as you know, often complain that the Pharmaceutical Society neglects its duty towards the trade. I am not here this evening to defend the Society, but before we can admit this charge to be a correct one we must ascertain what its duties really are. The Government entrusts it with certain powers, and if in the administration of these the first consideration was the trade wants of the chemist and druggist, these powers would soon be removed, and the Act would be applied by Government officials, and that solely in the interests of the public. At present the Society can, and does to some extent, help the trade (outside its educational and benevolent work), by administering the law for the benefit of the public, keeping in view the good of the body it represents. But the cry of trade interests had grown so strong about seventeen years ago that, as I have said, a trade association was founded. It dealt with such things as prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act (many of which had then been of a frivolous character), the

Weights and Measures Act, railway rates, Excise prosecutions, counter practice, the right of pharmacists to a place on the Pharmacopœia committee, registration of trademarks, &c. The organisation was a representative one, the subscriptions small, its work good and useful, and in three or four years it numbered over 4,500 members. Much of our immunity to-day from petty prosecution, &c., is due to the firm stand taken by that Association, and its success in combating attempts made by over-officious individuals; yet a few years later this useful organisation was allowed to languish and die for want of numerical and pecuniary support. After it had ceased to exist, amongst those who bore testimony to its value was the Comptroller of Patents, who personally assured me that he had found the Association of great help to him with reference to the registration of trademarks relating to pharmacy. The demise of this Association is, I fear, strong evidence of the large amount of apathy which exists amongst us. We want and ask for help, and yet refuse to help ourselves. Shakespeare says:—

"Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie,
Which we ascribe to heaven; the fated sky
Gives us free scope; only doth backward pull
Our slow designs, when we ourselves are dull."

We must accept as a principle that a society or association can only be what its members make it, although a good deal depends on the guiding and directing powers. It is a very old proverb that "Unity is strength," and this seems to be realised in our own day more than ever before. It seems that if any profession, craft, or trade is to hold its own, there must be some bond of union existing within it. Strength, as we know, may be well or badly applied, yet a strong position is what is desired. For some years I advocated a scheme whereby all members of our craft should ultimately become members of the Pharmaceutical Society without the necessity of annual subscription; but this was considered undesirable by some, by others Utopian; and these (in the Pharmaceutical Council) advocated the adoption of local Associations by the Society, as branches; that a definite sum of money should be granted annually, and that reports should be received from time to time showing how the money had been expended and what work had been accomplished. In fact, that a similar relation should be created between the parent Society and the provincial ones as now exists between it and Edinburgh. This proposal was met by the reply that the Society had neither organisation nor funds for such work.

Subsequently, when Mr. Carteighe made his tour for the purpose of expounding and advocating an amended Pharmacy Bill, when visiting Liverpool, Mr. Ward (our then honorary secretary) in a very able speech strongly supported and somewhat widened this proposal. He pointed out that the only way in which the Society could be permanently strengthened and the craft consolidated, was by bringing about closer relations between the provinces and the governing body. The meeting was largely attended, and I do not believe there was more than one person present who did not thoroughly reciprocate Mr. Ward's views; but no satisfactory results followed.

Recently others have proposed a different scheme, and one which seems more likely to be accomplished. I refer to that which was suggested at the recent meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Nottingham, for the federation of provincial Pharmaceutical Associations. It seems appropriate that Birmingham, where originated and for some years was domiciled the Trade Association, should be the centre from which should emanate this later proposal. If this organisation can be launched on a satisfactory basis, a decided step will be made in the consolidation of the commonwealth of pharmacy in Great Britain. Local associations usually grow rapidly when young, but soon languish and assume a torpid condition, or not unfrequently die when there is no external stimulating influence. But, if kept in touch with each other, in addition to the advantages which unity always brings, a spirit of emulation would spring up which would have a most salutary influence. Then, if "the mountain does not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain." In other words, if the Pharmaceutical Society does not take steps to bring provincial associations in touch with it, then the new federation may approach the Society with that object in view, and may be of sufficient im-

portance to make itself heard. I do not take it as a foregone conclusion that the subject raised by your President last year of territorial representation for the members of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society will be brought prominently forward; but it would be an appropriate matter for consideration and discussion by the new organisation. The published "opinions" show that various persons hold different views on the subject. One advantage in such a method would be that the men elected would be better known by those who voted for them than they now are; another would be that every member of the trade, whether connected with the Society or not, would be able to influence, directly or indirectly, the election of the governing body. Every man who passes the examination contributes to some extent to the funds of the Society, and in the conduct of his business he is more or less affected by the action of its Council. I am not complaining of the composition of the Society's Council as it now exists; but we live in the midst of a considerable amount of inertia among the members of our craft, and if giving them greater interest in this matter will help in any way to overcome it, then something will be accomplished. What we want to do is to make them think, to make them act, to show them that they are something to the calling from which they derive their livelihood. We want them to be unlike that Irish M.P., who, rising, said, "he had heard a great deal of what we were to do for posterity, but should like to ask honourable members what posterity had done for us?" We want them to see that in the past good, self-sacrificing men have done much for the elevation of pharmacy.

Immortal dead, who still live on
In minds made better by their presence; live
In pulses stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude; in scorn
For miserable aims that end with self;
In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars,
And with their mild persistence urge man's search
To vaster issues.

It will most assuredly require an effort on our part to emulate such noble examples, and so maintain the progress by such men initiated. I may be told that these sentiments are all very good, but men who have to fight the battle of life, who are engaged in a hand-to-hand contest with stores, &c., cannot now afford the time and thought requisite for promoting the interests of the body corporate. But we have surely not fallen so low or grown so short-sighted as not to perceive that whatever benefits the whole body must be of advantage to the individuals who compose it. In my opinion the necessity for united efforts is the greater in direct proportion to the strength of opposing forces, and if we are driven by competition from the sale of the more commonplace domestic articles which we have been accustomed to supply, we must seek to replace these by business requiring more technical knowledge. In rural districts, an acquaintance with agricultural chemistry, veterinary medicine, &c., could be used to advantage. In towns, a practical knowledge of photography could be applied to the sale of photographic chemicals. Sanitation opens another field for enterprise. Antiseptic surgery, the use of glandular secretions, oxygen, &c., in medicine, the presence of certain animal alkaloids in the system, influencing the action of the drugs administered, require an increased knowledge on our part of bacteriology and general animal chemistry. Obviously, with such matters before us, we require to be kept in touch with each other for the more perfect diffusion of information, even from a trade point of view. Now that we have weekly journals for conveying the latest information, the necessity for associations existing at all may appear doubtful to some persons; but these, useful as they undoubtedly are, can never replace with advantage the intercourse and communion of man with man. In fact, they are not intended to do so. They can do much to lead, report, and supplement chemists' meetings, as well as render valuable information outside these. If, however, we are to get the strength which comes of union, we must do something more than peruse our journals, rest and be thankful. I do not say that federation will do all for the amelioration of our present position, but if it is accepted heartily, in the spirit in which it is put forward by its promoters, it will certainly accomplish much to that end.

Legal Reports.

STOPPERED BOTTLES.

In the City of London Court on Friday, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the case of *Hill v. Herbert*, the first portion of which was reported in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* three weeks ago, was disposed of. The action was brought by the plaintiffs, Messrs. De Luca, Hill & Co., Long Lane, E.C., who sought to recover 20*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, for scent-bottles supplied to the order of the defendants, Messrs. Herbert & Co., scent-manufacturers, 29 Basinghall Street, E.C. Mr. Bonner was counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Budden appeared for the defendants.

The case for the plaintiffs, shortly, was that in May last the defendants ordered of the plaintiffs a large quantity of small scent-bottles to be made with screw-tops. About 69 gross were supplied in June and other quantities were sent on subsequently. Complaints were made by the defendants that some of the screws did not fit; that their scent, which was very pungent, had lost its virtue; and that smelling-salts which they put into some of the other bottles had been spoiled. The plaintiffs offered to take back any bottles which were complained of.

The defence on the last occasion was that the bottles were "the most part useless, because while they were warranted to have stoppers which would be airtight, a large number of them would not even fit on properly let alone remain tight.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr adjourned the hearing for further particulars of the damage which the defendants said they had sustained.

Mr. Emile Hesse was now called for the defendants. He said he was a partner with his son in the business. He had returned to him about 24 gross of bottles containing scent which he had sent out to his customers. Upon those he had paid for labour in filling the bottles with scent 1*s.* per gross, materials 4*s.* 6*d.* per gross, wadding 3*d.* per gross, and boxing 2*s.* per gross (including freight). When the bottles were returned minus the scent he filled them again, and that cost him 5*s.* per gross. He also claimed for loss of profit on the 24 gross bottles.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: You cannot recover for loss of profit. You are not entitled to it.

Mr. Budden: Well we won't press it.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: It is no good if you do. (Laughter.)

In cross-examination, he said he had not yet gone through the whole of the plaintiffs' bottles. His calculation of 24 gross was approximate. The bottles were now lying in his place, and he was willing to return them. He had been supplied with scent-bottles by another firm, who were suing him, and against whom he had a counterclaim amounting to 100*l.* There was no reason for the plaintiffs supposing that he intended to put dry ink-powder into the bottles. It was not a fact that the price of 5*s.* 9*d.* per gross at which the plaintiffs sold the bottles was arrived at upon the understanding that they were to be used for tablets and not for any liquid. No doubt bottles of a similar description were used for tablets, but he used them for scent, his price for retailing them when filled with scent being 21*s.* 6*d.* per gross. Therefore 15*s.* represented the value of the scent and the labour. He declined to say what the smelling-salts consisted of, whether it was aromatic vinegar or ammonia. The manufacture was a secret, and he declined to disclose it. No doubt his workpeople ought not to send the scent out when they found that the stoppers did not fit properly, but sometimes they would stick for a moment and go much easier afterwards.

Mr. Bonner said the amount of damage which the defendants now set up was very excessive. He could rebut the evidence which had been given.

Mr. Shirley, druggist's sundriesman and manufacturing chemist, said he had had considerable experience of bottles of this description used for scent. But the bottles as supplied by the plaintiffs would never be used for putting any liquid in. They would be used for small sweets, such as were sold by chemists. If they were to be used for any liquid they should be fitted with cork inside the glass-stopper. No one who knew his business would use them without.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said this evidence only went as to the witness's opinion.

Mr. Budden thought it was in his favour in that the bottles were also used for smelling-salts, which of course were not liquid.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr did not think it mattered very much what the bottles were filled with. The defendants might have put beer in them for all he cared.

The witness said he thought 4*s.* 6*d.* per gross would be ample to repay the defendants for refilling the bottles.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: That is about two-thirds of 1*l.* to fill each bottle!

Mr. Bonner said the defendants' counterclaim was absurd.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr pointed out that the plaintiffs agreed to supply bottles which would screw up, and they had not done it.

Mr. Bonner objected to the defendants returning the 24 gross of bottles when they had been used.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: But they would not keep in the scent. What is the use of a scent-bottle that lets out the scent.

Mr. Bonner urged that the defendants could not recover for their own negligence in sending out the bottles of scent when they must have known it would all run out, or, at any rate, a greater portion of it.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: I think it is very unfair of you to supply bottles that don't screw. You are contending that in any man's business there ought to be a great amount of laxity. Instead of claiming for breach of contract as he has done, he ought, according to you, to have turned the other cheek to be smitten. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bonner said it was the plaintiffs' cheek which had been smitten, and now the defendants wanted to strike the other side.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he could well understand why the bottles were not rejected by the defendants' workmen when filling them, because he knew what the English working man was. He had not a very enlightened view of the working man. He would find for the plaintiffs for 11*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* on the claim and for 9*l.* 6*s.* for the defendants on the counterclaim. Both parties would have their costs. The defendants would return the 24 gross bottles on hand. If they did not do so then the plaintiffs could bring another action for them.

Mr. Bonner: That will result in more costs.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: That shows the folly of people not doing their business properly. The lawyers all live by the unbusiness-like ways of people. When business is done properly they will all starve—not but what that would be a blessing to society. (Laughter.)

SAXLEHNER v. THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED).

In the Chancery Division of the High Court on Friday, before Mr. Justice Stirling, a motion for leave to amend the counterclaim by the defendants in this action came on for hearing. Mr. Buckley, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hastings, Q.C., for the Apollinaris Company.

Mr. Hastings explained that the original action was brought by Saxlehner against the company, and the company made a counterclaim which to a considerable extent was a cross-action. The counterclaim was for damages for breach of an old contract for supplying the Apollinaris water to the company. On November 23, 1892, this court made an order under which Saxlehner's representatives were to produce to the company certain correspondence for inspection. In the course of that inspection, the company found, according to their view, that Saxlehner's representatives—or he himself, for he was alive then—had committed several breaches of the contract other than those set forth in the counterclaim. He might explain that the contract provided that should Mr. Andreas Saxlehner be compelled to raise the prices for Apollinaris water on the Continent, then a like increase should fall upon the company; but should he have occasion to reduce the prices on the Continent, then the Apollinaris Company were to enjoy the same reduction. The company were also always to have a 10-per-cent. discount more than Saxlehner's continental customers, and this was referred to as the most-favoured-nation clause. Another of the terms of the contract was that Saxlehner was not to supply the water to continental customers for exportation by them into

countries within the prohibited zone, Great Britain being one, and breach of that was one of the causes of the counterclaim. The company had now found out that Saxlehner had been supplying a firm at Marseilles upon terms which the company held were in breach of the contract with them.

Mr. Buckley, interrupting, suggested that there was no need to go into details at present. The company said they had found out certain things, and desired to amend, and he had no objection to the new points being put in.

The court then gave leave to amend the counterclaim by adding claims in respect of certain matters referred to in paragraphs 7 to 11 of an affidavit made on behalf of the company, and ordered that the costs of this application be costs in the action.

WHAT IS VINEGAR?

THE Magistrates at Enniskillen Petty Sessions were considering the question last week. There were on the bench Messrs. G. A. Molony, R.M. (in the chair), Edward Smyth, William Carson, John Arthur Irwin, W. Teele, J. Jordan, M.P., and H. R. Lindsay. The case was brought against Joseph Hackett, merchant, High Street, Enniskillen, who sold vinegar which Sir Charles Cameron, public analyst, certified was diluted acetic acid. The Magistrates agreed to fine him 1*l.* and costs, when a second case came along—viz., one in which George Elliott, Church Street, was charged with selling vinegar which Sir Charles Cameron again said was not vinegar but diluted acetic acid.

Mr. Charles F. Falls, who appeared for defendant, contended that the certificate of the public analyst was not worth the paper on which it was written, inasmuch as several of his certificates had been found inaccurate owing to the fact that it was his pupils and not himself that had analysed the articles.

A discussion then arose between Mr. Falls and their worships as to the difference between acetic acid and vinegar.

Mr. Carson: If the article is acetic acid it is not vinegar.

Mr. Falls: That is not so, and it is exactly what I want to prove.

Mr. Jordan: You want to prove that this acetic acid is not made from wood.

Mr. Falls: Yes.

Mr. Jordan: And Sir Charles Cameron alleges that it is.

Mr. Falls: Yes; at least the certificate does not say what kind of acetic acid it is.

Mr. Madden, chemist in the establishment of Messrs. McMullen & Co., Belfast, was examined and proved that the article had been sent out from his establishment the same as they had received it. He described how acetic acid and vinegar are made, adding that it has been proved that where vinegar contains pyroligneous acid it is adulterated. But the certificate of Professor Hodges, analyst for the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, and city of Belfast, could be produced, proving that in this case the acid was not pyroligneous acid or acid made from wood. Sir Charles Cameron's certificate was very vague.

Sergeant Sheridan objected to Professor Hodges' certificate being handed in.

Mr. Falls: Yes; but if you admit the one certificate why not admit the other?

Mr. Carson: Professor Hodges' certificate has no *locus standi* here.

Mr. Jordan: I would rather have both men here. It is a very important case to the traders of the whole community. We have no means of protecting ourselves from the manufacturers because we are at their mercy and are thus liable to be dragged into open court, so that I think means should be taken to settle the case one way or the other and at once.

In reply to Mr. Falls, Mr. Madden denied that there was any pyroligneous acid in the sample. The vinegar was pure malt vinegar made by acetic fermentation, and they had a guarantee from the manufacturers to that effect, and also Professor Hodges' analysis of one of the samples of the vinegar which it was alleged was adulterated.

After some further conversation it was decided to have the sample remaining analysed in Somerset House, and meanwhile to adjourn the case for one month. It was agreed that this should also apply to the case against Mr. Hackett, and to cases against Mr. M. Quinn and Mrs. McElgunn, traders in the town.

THE HERTFORD VINEGAR CASE.

AT Hertford Borough Petty Sessions on October 26, the adjourned summons against Messrs. Hudson E. Kearley and Gilbert E. Tonge, trading as the International Tea Company, for selling vinegar not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded, and to the prejudice of the purchaser, was heard. Mr. C. V. Thorneycroft prosecuted, Mr. Walter Beard defended, and Mr. Russell Cooke watched the case on behalf of the manufacturers.

At the former hearing, Mr. Ekins, the public analyst to the Hertfordshire County Council, certified that the vinegar in question was adulterated to 60 per cent. of pyroligneous acid, and in consequence of the contradictory evidence brought by the defendants, the case was adjourned to allow of the third sample being analysed by the authorities at Somerset House.

On the case being called on, Mr. C. E. Longmore, the magistrates' clerk, stated that he had sent the sample of vinegar to Somerset House, and had received the following communication:—"Laboratory, Somerset House, London. The sample of vinegar referred to in your communication of September 29, and marked 'No. 117' was received here on October 3. The bottle was securely sealed, the device being a crown V. R. 484. We hereby certify that we have analysed the vinegar and declare the results of our analysis to be as follows:—

	Per cent.
Acetic acid	3.78
Total dry residue	1.18
Mineral matter	9.334
Phosphoric acid	0.0128
Alcohol, as proof spirit	1.77
Specific gravity	1.0106

"From a consideration of the results of the analysis, including an examination of the constituents of the ash and extractive matter, we are of opinion that the vinegar contains no pyroligneous acid, but that the acetic acid present is derived from the aceticification of alcohol produced by fermentation in the manufacture of the vinegar; and we are further of opinion that the sample corresponds to a commercial vinegar made from malt and sugar. As witness our hands this 11th day of October, 1893, R. Bannister, F.I.C., F.C.S., G. Lewin, F.I.C."

Mr. Beard applied for costs against the County Council. He said the suggestion that a large trading concern such as the International Tea Company with its 200 branches and a turn-over of 1½ million pounds per annum was trading unfairly was a matter of some moment. The prosecution had cost the defendants 100*l.*

The Bench after deliberating in private decided to dismiss the case and ordered the prosecutor to pay the court fees amounting to 1*l.*, together with 10*s.* 6*d.* for the analysts' certificate and 5*l.* 5*s.* to go towards the defendants' costs.

MORE VINEGAR CASES.

At the Burslem Police Court, on Monday, two grocers were summoned for selling vinegar not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. The charges rested on the certificates of Mr. Jones, the county analyst.

In the course of the argument in the first case, the Stipendiary said he took as the definition of vinegar that given in the British Pharmacopœia. Mr. Boddam, who represented the defendant, said the British Pharmacopœia was a book which dealt not with foods, but with drugs, and it might be that in dealing with drugs there should be exercised a delicacy which was not essential in foods. He stated that pure malt vinegar, in consequence of the phosphates and vegetable matters which it contained, readily decomposed and went bad, and solely for the purpose of making a commercial commodity which would keep sufficiently long for retail vendors, it was necessary to make vinegar from something other than malt and grains.

As the evidence was conflicting as to what was actually asked for by the purchaser, the Stipendiary dismissed the first case.

In the second, Mr. A. H. Allen, Vice-president of the Society of Analysts and consulting analyst in London and Sheffield, was called for the defence, and said he had analysed samples of vinegar from the works of Messrs. R. and N. Pott, of London. They were samples of vinegar in

different stages of manufacture, and after subjecting them to an examination, he was of the opinion that there was nothing to show the addition of acetic acid.

Defendant was fined 5*l.* and costs, and notice of appeal was given.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY *v.* DELVE.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, on Tuesday, October 31, this important appeal came before Mr. Justice Charles and Mr. Justice Wright, sitting as a Divisional Court.

Mr. R. B. Finlay, Q. C. (with whom was Mr. T. R. Grey), in opening the case, said that the appeal was from a judgment for the defendant in the county court holden at Manchester, and it raised a point of considerable importance under the Pharmacy Act of 1868 with regard to the sale of poisons. The defendant, not being a qualified chemist, kept a drug store, and he was charged with selling a preparation which he called "Licoricine," described on the bottle (produced) as "A wonderful efficacious household remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, and similar complaints. This preparation combines in a most agreeable form the well-known soothing and healing properties of liquorice-root, glycerine, with ipecacuanha, marsh mallow, chlorodyne, &c., and to insure its careful use according to the printed directions, the Pharmacy Act of 1868 requires it to be labelled 'poison.' It is a valuable medicine for general use, and may be taken at any season of the year when coughs and colds are prevalent. A little when chilled or wet will usually prevent any bad effects. Prepared only by Mandall & Co., chemists, 133 High Street, Stockton-on-Tees." The active principle of this licoricine was morphine, and the case made for the defendant (as he understood it) was that there was no evidence as to the quantity of morphine contained in the preparation. The point for the prosecution was that the whole object of the legislation was to prevent anyone unqualified from dealing with such dangerous drugs as preparations of morphine, and that it was no answer for the defendant to say that there was so little that it would not do any harm. The prosecution did not at all admit that there was so little as to do no harm, but the case had been framed as it had for the purpose of establishing the principle that an unqualified person had no right to deal in these articles.

Mr. Justice Charles said it was no question of law, but a question whether the County Court Judge was right or wrong in holding that this article was not a poison.

Mr. Finlay said it was not disputed that morphine was a poison, and it was proved that morphine was present in the preparation; but the learned Judge did not consider that morphine was present in such quantities as to justify judgment for the plaintiffs. The Pharmacy Act of 1868, section 1, made it unlawful "for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing poisons, unless such person shall be a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist within the meaning of the Act." And section 2 provided that "the several articles named or described in the schedule shall be deemed to be poisons within the Act, and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society may, from time to time by resolution, declare that any article in such resolution named ought to be deemed a poison." Section 15 was to the effect that any person who should sell or keep an open shop for the retailing of poisons not being a chemist should for every such offence pay a penalty of 5*l.*, the penalty to be recoverable in the County Court. A further section made it unlawful to sell any poison unless the box, bottle, wrapper, or cover be labelled with the name of the article, and the word "Poison," and with the name and address of the seller. By resolution of December 20, 1869, preparations of morphine were declared to be poisons in the first part of Schedule A to the Act. The learned counsel proceeded to say that the contents of the bottle were analysed, and morphine was found in it. The actual quantity was not sworn to, but the analyst said there was "more than a trace," and there might have been $\frac{1}{20}$ grain per oz., or $\frac{1}{20}$ in the bottle. He was not prepared to say whether the taking of the whole bottle would do an adult any harm.

Mr. Justice Wright: Your proposition of law is that it being found by the judge that there was some morphine in it, he was bound to find a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Finlay said the object of the Acts was to prevent unqualified persons dealing with such drugs. It would be no answer for a seller who disposed of morphine by itself in very small quantities, to say it could not possibly be injurious; and it was similarly no answer to say that the small quantities were mixed with other ingredients. In the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Piper it was held that a compound containing one or more of the scheduled poisons as one of its ingredients, was a poison. In this case, however, it was not shown by evidence that there was enough morphine in the bottle to be dangerous to an adult. The way he desired to put the case was that the defendant could not sell small doses of morphine by itself, and therefore he could not sell it mixed with innocuous ingredients—that the defendant was in the same position as if he sold morphine by itself.

Mr. Justice Wright: Suppose he put something in which neutralised the poison, would he have been within the Act?

Mr. Finlay said that then the poison would have ceased to exist.

Mr. Justice Wright said there was evidence to show there was morphia in the preparation, but no evidence to show there was more than an infinitesimal quantity.

Mr. Finlay contended that the defendant was not justified on the ground that the dose of morphine was so small that it could do no harm.

Mr. Justice Wright: The parties ought to have taken a proper analysis.

Mr. Finlay said his proposition was that however small the quantity was, they were liable under the Act, and here it was shown affirmatively that there was more than a trace.

Mr. Justice Wright asked what was the form of the proceeding.

Mr. Finlay said the defendant was sued for a penalty, and pointed out that if a sufficient number of bottles were bought the quantity of morphine would be dangerous.

Mr. Justice Wright said that the fact that there was a trace of morphine in the bottle did not make it a preparation of morphine any more than a hogshead of beer with a trace of strychnine would be a preparation of strychnine.

Mr. Justice Charles said that it was a criminal case, and the learned Judge had found that there was not enough evidence to justify him in convicting the respondent.

Mr. Finlay repeated his contention that the defendant was shown to have sold morphine, and the fact that it was diluted was no more defence than if he had sold morphine by itself and the other elements separately.

Mr. Bonsey, for the defendant, was not called upon.

Mr. Justice Charles said that the action before them was an action for a penalty, and whether the penalty could be recovered or not depended upon whether the 15th section of the Pharmacy Act had been infringed or not. The analyst called on behalf of the prosecution did not seem to have been instructed to take the quantities of the poisonous article; he said there was "more than a trace," but expressly said that he was not instructed to take the quantities, and then went into some very small fractions which, he said, might have been the amount of morphine contained in the bottle the defendant sold. The learned judge had no definite evidence as to the amount of morphine, and he reported that he did not consider the evidence as to quantity was sufficient to justify judgment for the plaintiff and conviction of the defendant. He (Mr. Justice Charles) could not differ from the learned County Court Judge on the evidence before him.

Mr. Justice Wright concurred, adding that it was an abuse of language to say that this was a preparation of morphine.

Mr. Finlay asked for leave to appeal, as the question was one of such public importance.

The Court refused, thinking the case was defective by reason of the unsatisfactory evidence as to quantity.

KEATING'S INSECT-POWDER.

ON Thursday Mr. Fellowes moved Mr. Justice Kekewich, sitting in the Chancery Division, for an injunction to restrain Mr. Russell, who carries on business at Poplar, his assistants, servants, and agents from selling or offering for sale as "Keating's insect-powder" any powder or preparation not being of the preparation of the plaintiff, under the name of

"Keating's." There was a conflict of evidence in the case, the learned counsel said; the motion was defended, and he should have to ask his Lordship's opinion on the affidavits, and request him on the balance of evidence to say on which side the probabilities lay. As it would be prejudicial to the parties not to have the matter settled he suggested whether some arrangement could not be made.

Mr. Johnson Edwards, for the defendant, said except that there was something like a charge of fraud involved he should not have objected.

After some conversation between the respective counsel, it was arranged that the motion should stand over until the trial of the action, with liberty to apply to advance, an undertaking being given by defendant in the terms of the notice of motion.

A TECHNICAL UPSET.

AT Templemore on Wednesday, before Mr. Bruen, R.M., two summonses under the Pharmacy Act were heard. Sergeant McGann prosecuted Francis O'Mullane, of Manna, for selling oxalic acid on June 8, also for keeping open shop for sale of poisons. The sale having been proved and analyst's certificate produced, the Magistrate dismissed the summons for keeping open shop, on the ground that evidence of the publication of the regulations as required under section 17 of Pharmacy Act was not produced. The defendant submitted to the charge of selling poison, and announced that he had relinquished such dealing. A mitigated penalty of 1*l.* and 1*l.* costs was inflicted. The full penalty should have been inflicted, in accordance with a recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin.

PHARMACY ACT PROSECUTIONS IN GLASGOW.

AT the Glasgow Sheriff Court on Thursday, seven local un-qualified druggists, and one grocer, were charged by the Pharmaceutical Society with breaches of the Pharmacy Act. The druggists, two of them chemists, and five doctors' assistants, were charged with illegal sale of poisons, and the grocer with keeping open shop for sale of poisons. The respondents all pleaded not guilty, and the cases were adjourned till November 23. A subscription has been raised for defending the doctors' assistants.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re ALEXANDER DUNCAN, The Square, Bournemouth, Chemist.

THIS bankrupt attended at the Poole Bankruptcy Court on October 26, before the Registrar (Mr. H. Salter Dickinson) for his public examination. Mr. F. Aston Dawes (Official Receiver) represented the Board of Trade, and Mr. W. Judd (trustee) appeared for the estate. The liabilities are—gross, 3,621*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*; expected to rank for dividend, 2,860*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*; and assets estimated to realise 1,346*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* In reply to the Official Receiver, the bankrupt said that he commenced business twenty-eight years ago. He was formerly at Lansdowne, where he took in a partner, but after a time the partnership was dissolved, and he paid the partner out, giving him 2,000*l.*—1,000*l.* in cash and 1,000*l.* by bills extending over two years. After that he removed to the Square, and he entirely attributed his present position to the fact that he met with an accident which laid him aside for a year. After that he was able to do a little, but later on he was again laid aside for three years. During all this period he knew very little of what was being done at the business. Whenever he went down to the shop he was ordered back by his medical attendant. Shortly before the receiving order he was negotiating for a partner, but was unsuccessful owing to the premises being sold. It was then that he knew he was insolvent. The deficiency account filed was the best he could furnish, as he was kept entirely out of the business during the last three years. After an examination by the trustee concerning a loan the bankrupt raised some years ago, and had been paying 20 per cent. upon, the examination was closed.

BRITISH AWARDS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE following is a revised list of the awards to pharmaceutical and other exhibitors in the British Section of the Manufacturers' Building, and in other Departments:—

Allen, Stafford, & Co., London, essential and expressed oils.

Arnold, P. & J., London, ink and mucilage.

Atkinson, J. & E., London, essences, perfumery, toilet-powders, soaps, cosmetics, hair-tonics, creams.

Berger, Louis, & Sons (Limited), Homerton, pigments, varnishes, dry colours, and ready-mixed paints, artists' tube-colours.

Biggs, Thomas, sheep-dip.

Birmingham Vinegar-brewing Company, flavouring-essences.

Bishop, Alfred, & Sons (Limited), granular effervescent preparations.

Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), Northwich, alkali, soda-crystals, soda, ammonia, bleaching-powder.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, ear-drums, hypodermic syringes, medicine cases and chests, tabloids, inhaler.

Calvert, F. C., & Co., Manchester, carbolic preparations, disinfectants, salve, ointments, acid.

Christy, T., & Co., London, kola.

Coleman & Sons (Limited), Cootamendoo, N.S.W., eucalyptus oil.

Crown Perfumery Company, London, perfumery, toilet-soap, sachet-powder.

Crystal Hill Estate, Colombo, annatto.

Day & Martin, London, boot-black.

Duckett, J. B., & Co., Sheffield, writing-inks and ink-powder.

Edmunds, Joseph, vanilla-pods and essence of vanilla.

Gosnell, J., & Co., London, perfumery-soaps.

Government of the Cape of Good Hope, buchu-leaves, aloes, and argol.

Harrison & Son, Hanley, colours, glazes and enamel for potters' use, &c.

Hart, Z. H., Trinidad, essential oils of tangerine orange, Seville orange, nutmeg, mace, lemon-grass, cloves, and lemon.

Heyser, J., Colombo, ink.

Hoyley, C. P., & Co., Colombo, essential oils.

Jackson, Thomas, Manchester, cachous.

Lever Brothers, Birkenhead, soaps.

Madderson & Co., Essex, artists' colours.

Max & Co., British Guiana, essence of tonka.

McCarty, A. G., & Son, Montego Bay, Jamaica, ginger-essence.

Ness & Co., Darlington, sheep-dip.

Woollams & Co., London, sanitary wall papers.

Newball & Mason, Nottingham, herbal specialties.

Oriental Bank Estates Company, Colombo, cinchona.

Pain, James, & Sons, pyrotechnics.

Patent Borax Company, soap, borax.

Peithman & Co., Sydney, blacking.

Quibell Brothers, Newark-on-Trent, sheep-dip, gelatine, soaps.

Ransom & Son, Hitchin, essential oils, pharmaceutical preparations.

Rosbach Water Syndicate (Limited), London and New York, Rosbach, Franz-Josef, and Leviso waters.

Smith, T. & H., & Co., Edinburgh and London, alkaloidal and pharmaceutical chemical products.

Spurles, Sarah, Wallington, Surrey, essential oils, perfumery, lavender-water.

Stevenson & Howell, London, essential oils, extracts, soluble essences, perfumery.

Tomlinson & Hayward, Lincoln, sheep-dip.

United Alkali Company, Liverpool, alkali, chloride of lime, caustic soda, potash, fertilisers.

Usher, R., Bodicote, rhubarb.

Williams, Edward, Botany, Sydney, writing-ink.

Windor & Newton, London, artists' colours, materials, brushes.

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See page 44 (bottom folio).

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Editorial Comments.

POISONS IN PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

THE result of the action, Pharmaceutical Society v. Delve, tried in the High Court on Tuesday, before Justices Charles and Wright, depreciates very considerably the benefit which registered chemists believed they had obtained early this

year from the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Piper. In the latter action Justices Lawrance and Collins came to the conclusion, with some hesitation and reluctance, that chlorodyne was to be regarded as a poison or a preparation of a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act. The Judges before whom the Delve case was brought on Tuesday came to the conclusion, without any reluctance whatever, that the defendant's Licoricine could not be regarded as a poison within the meaning of the Act, and they dismissed the appeal almost with contempt. Mr. Justice Wright said it would be an abuse of language to say that this preparation had been shown to be a preparation of morphine.

For this untoward result we are to some extent indebted to what we cannot help regarding as the unwise policy of the advisers of the Pharmaceutical Society. We gather from Mr. Finlay's argument that the apparent carelessness with which the case for the plaintiffs had been prepared was in fact deliberately intended. The Pharmaceutical Society's analyst had not been instructed to ascertain how much morphine was contained in the Licoricine. When he gave his evidence at the County Court he could not say more definitely than that there was "more than a trace," and that there might have been $\frac{1}{50}$ of a grain in the ounce. On such evidence as this it was, of course, impossible to seriously tell the Court that the preparation could be regarded as poisonous or dangerous.

We are told, however, that it was the object of the Society to raise the question whether the presence of poison, in whatever minute quantity it might be, brought the mixture within the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. That is to say, the Court was avowedly asked to let a technicality in a statute prevail against plain English.

We fail to see how the vagueness of the evidence submitted helped to raise the question which the Society wished to have decided, nor can we regard it as prudent to have taken for an appeal to the High Court a case of such flimsy character as this one turned out to be. So far as the Judge could ascertain, there was in this Licoricine only an infinitesimal proportion of morphine. On the principle that it is as heinous a sin to steal a pin as to feloniously appropriate a bag of gold, Mr. Finlay tried to impress on the Court the view that the sale of the smallest quantity of a scheduled poison by an unregistered person was just as much an infringement of the Pharmacy Act as the sale of any greater bulk could be. And he contended further that mixing this poison with other articles and then selling it, could not affect the offence. But the Judges intimated that, without actual evidence of the poisonous character of the mixture actually sold, they would not brand it as a poison in the legal sense. This view has been pretty uniformly taken by judicial authorities. Justices Lawrance and Collins expressly stated that their decision applied only to the particular mixture before them. Long previously the legal advisers of the Privy Council had expressed an opinion that "a preparation of a poison" must be a mixture which retained the dangerous characteristics of such a poison. Since the Piper judgment we have seen that the Treasury officials have refused to regard mixtures containing very minute quantities of scheduled poisons as coming within the Act. There has been, besides, the important judgment of a Dublin magistrate, which we reported a fortnight since in the Kay's Essence case, and now we have the opinion of a Manchester County Court judge to the same effect, confirmed by Justices Charles and Wright in the Queen's Bench Division. All these authorities refuse to declare legally what their common sense tells them is not the fact.

We have been asked repeatedly during this year whether a mixture made up with spirit of chloroform ought to be

labelled poison. In view of the contention of the Pharmaceutical Council it was difficult to declare that such an assumption was absurd. We have, however, invariably recommended inquirers to judge such questions according to the light of their own intelligence. It is a pity, we think, that an attempt should ever have been made to extract from the letter of the Pharmacy Act more than it was ever intended to imply. It was inevitable that sooner or later cases should come before the High Court, raising the question of the permissible proportion of poison in a proprietary medicine which should not bring it under the Pharmacy Act; but it would have been wiser, we should judge, to have discovered the limits by bringing cases from the strongest downwards, rather than to prejudice the whole contention by beginning with one which was of an almost absolutely innocent character.

THE NEW DRINK - "CURE."

SINCE Mr. Stead, a little over two months ago, paid the *Daily Chronicle* the doubtful compliment of selecting it as the organ through which to appeal for half a dozen of the most drink-sodden toppers this country could produce, for the purpose of being used as experimental subjects for a new drink-cure, the versatile editor of the *Review of Reviews* has only once been prominently before the public. That was in connection with a scheme for floating a daily paper "on tick," which would seem to have fallen a little flat. This week, however, Mr. Stead returns to the drink-cure, and once more the hospitable columns of the *Daily Chronicle* are opened, to enable him to announce that the result of a month's treatment of the eight "sample-drunkards," who were selected out of the countless numbers that presented themselves for experiment, has been "an almost unqualified success." The cases were placed in "a furnished house of a professional gentlemen near the British Museum" and "treated" (not in the convivial sense of the term) from September 11 to October 12. Four of the patients were women and four men. One of them came to Mr. Stead "guaranteed as one of the worst cases known to the Church Army; another equally certificated from the Salvation Army; while the others were accompanied by equally satisfactory certificates as to their thorough-paced drunkenness." A fully qualified man was placed in charge, and competent assistants were secured, who saw to it that the remedy at the beginning was administered at the stated intervals of three hours, both night and day. Seven of the subjects are now reported cured, while in the case of the eighth—a woman—the cure (through her own fault, it is said) has not been quite satisfactory. Mr. Stead gives many graphically unsavoury details of the condition of the patients when first consigned to his benign care, and of their present horror of drink and the suggestion of drink in all its forms. He remarks, with much charming naïveté, that "The remedy which has wrought such wonders is, I believe (*sic!*), a concoction of South American origin. The secret of its manufacture remains with one man, who refuses to divulge it, but who has authorised Mr. A. J. L. Gliddon to dispense the remedy under strict conditions as to its application," and closes his letter with the calm announcement that "his part in the matter is finished."

The *Chronicle* is quite right in urging that Mr. Stead cannot shake off his responsibility in the light-hearted manner he adopts in his letter. Eight poor wretches have been deprived of their liberty for a month (housed and fed, no doubt, better than they would otherwise have been), and subjected to a most irksome course of medicamentation, a treatment which, Mr. Stead says, has converted them from

drunkards (and, in some cases, hereditary drunkards) to persons who, at present, cannot bear the sight or smell of drink. Of the South American gentleman who is the original importer of the cure, little is known, and his earlier history, at any rate, appears to be the reverse of creditable. Mr. Gliddon's connection with the cure is frankly commercial. Without Mr. Stead's aid neither of them would probably have attracted much attention. The editor of the *Review of Reviews* may say that legally he has no more concern with the "cured" than has a mesmerist out of business hours with the individuals whom he employs for the delectation of the public. Perhaps he has not; but at any rate the further developments of the drink cure will be watched with an interest not devoid of suspicion.

FAIR TRADE.

THE vigorous crusade which the *Pall Mall Gazette* recently undertook against a medico-electric business in London has called forth a writ, issued by the founder and manager of the concern, Mr. C. B. Harness, and consequently there is a prospect that the methods and merits of his institution may be thoroughly investigated in a court of law. Whatever may be the result of this inquiry, we may note the event as one more indication of the modern tendency and determination to ensure that trade in all its branches shall be conducted honourably.

We take this to be one of the features of the latter half of the nineteenth century, and we are not without hope that to our own immediate posterity the term "tricks of trade" will be comparatively meaningless. In old times it was not an uncommon observation that it was impossible to conduct a business successfully with strict regard to honesty; and it must have required some courage on the part of those who were not willing to adopt the methods of the great majority of their competitors to start a business fifty or a hundred years ago. And yet, looking at their struggles from the vantage ground of historic survey, we see what an immense advantage the honest trader secured if he could only stay. Most of the businesses which have come down to us in flourishing condition from the beginning of this century, or earlier, were founded by members of the Society of Friends, a body which from its earliest days acquired a special reputation for trustworthiness. That reputation was only won by the almost uniform faithfulness of the individuals composing the Society. So it came to pass that these men on whom the public found they could rely established businesses which have yielded fortunes to generations, while their perhaps smarter contemporaries were settling with their creditors as best they could.

We often heard in old times that "You cannot make people honest by Act of Parliament." To a great extent Acts of Parliament have made men honest. Dr. Hassall tells us that when he first began to examine the foodstuffs sold in London it was most rare to find any pure. Perhaps Dr. Hassall may be disposed to magnify somewhat the services he rendered, but most of us know that his assertion is not very wide of the truth. The Adulteration Acts, the first of which dates from 1860, and the first effective one from 1872 only, have almost completely wiped out this disgrace on British traders. Public analysts now find themselves at a loss for subjects on which to exercise their skill; at least this seems to be the case judging from the run they have all made on the most lately-discovered adulteration of acetic acid in vinegar. It may of course be said that these statutes have not altered the nature of the persons they affect. But they

have altered their conduct; and in numberless instances that conduct, whether honest or dishonest, was, and is, only a matter of habit. Vendors sold adulterated wines because their masters had done so before them, and their neighbours did so around them, and they never gave the matter much thought.

In these latter days the much more stringent Merchandise Marks Act has been passed and enforced. Such an Act as that would not have been possible in the first half of this century.

Other legislation might be quoted to show how much more sensitive the nation has become to delicate shades of honesty. The Medical Act, the Pharmacy Act, the Dentists Act, the Veterinary Surgeons Act were directed against people who falsely pretended to be competent in matters which they had not mastered. In this respect much has been accomplished. The Bankruptcy Act is at least a terror to unsuccessful evildoers in business, and even the much-abused Companies Acts has promoted fair trading by compelling businesses carried on under them to be to some extent declared to the public.

When Britain first emerged among European nations in the field of commercial enterprise, her ideal of success was to kill off those of her customers who happened to be also her rivals. She tried this policy in turn with the Spaniards, the Dutch, and the French, not to mention a number of more or less savage races. Then followed the days of protection, when it was regarded as a great feat of statesmanship to keep a foreign product out of our ports. Latterly, the notion that commerce is nothing but an exchange of the results of industry has been realised, and it is perceived that the more that are engaged in such transactions, and the more uninterrupted the purchases and sales can be, the better must it be for all. But in such work the first and most important essential is that everybody should deal fairly, and Governments are justified in making such provisions as are possible to secure this end. There are still splendid chances for rogues, and they still need watching, and next century even that necessity will perhaps not have ceased; but it is the fact that the path of the just in trade has been made certainly easier, and, we hope, more profitable, than it was in the days not so very long ago when dishonesty was regarded as an almost legitimate form of competition.

WARRANTY UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

An important judgment was given in the Queen's Bench Division on Friday last, by Justices Charles and Wright, on the question of warranty. The defendant sold to the prosecutor $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of lard, which was found to be adulterated with 7 per cent. of beef-fat. The defence was, under section 25 of the Act of 1875, that the lard had been purchased with a written warranty that the article was pure. The section says that "if the defendant shall prove to the satisfaction of the Justices that he had purchased the article as the same in substance, nature, and quality as that demanded, and with a written warranty to that effect, and that he had no reason to believe otherwise, it shall be a defence to the charge of adulteration." The defendant produced the invoice he had received with the lard when he purchased it, and which at the top had a sort of scroll containing the words "Kilvert's pure lard." The Magistrates were of opinion that the invoice was a contract-note which constituted a warranty within the meaning of the proviso, and so they dismissed the complaint. The complainant appealed, but after argument by counsel the High Court dismissed the appeal, and upheld the view of the Magistrates.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL IN THE U.S. POST OFFICE.

The firm who recently drew our attention to the "Exhibition sharks," now infesting the other side of the Atlantic, send us the envelope of a letter which they addressed from London to the "United States Importing and Exporting Company, 1306 Filbert Street, Philadelphia," one of the bogus concerns engaged in the traffic which we have exposed. The United States Post Office, instead of delivering the letter to the "U.S.I.E.C.," stamped the word "fraudulent" in big letters across the envelope, and returned it to the senders, who promptly took the hint. This is an example of care for the public on the part of the American postal authorities which might be emulated with advantage at St. Martin's-le-Grand, where another such sweet little chernub keeping watch over the purses of unsuspecting victims would not at all be misplaced.

"INFAMOUS CONDUCT."

It is difficult to regard seriously the Glasgow gentlemen who have been moved ethically to "propose stringent regulations as to the administration of pharmacy with the implied object of placing it upon a footing with the medical profession. In the abstract the subject is a nice one for discussion, and what we report of the Glasgow meeting shows that the members are not wanting in debating and oratorical powers. But they should remember that there are such things as a Pharmacy Act and an Imperial Parliament. Before we can make much headway in such delicate pharmacy ethics, the Act would need to be recast, and the Westminster people are peculiarly indisposed to interfere with the morals of pharmacy. And before we get that length, what is to become of the bawbee's worth of pills, or pennorths of tinctures? Ethical standards will hardly emulsify with such transactions.

CONFERENCE EXPENSES.

We report this week that the Nottingham Local Committee, of the British Pharmaceutical Conference have squared accounts, and they find that they have a balance of 10% in hand. We commented in the conference week upon the splendid manner in which Nottingham entertained visitors, and we have no desire to go back upon that. But the fact can scarcely be overlooked that the entertainments cost more than double what the participants actually paid for them—say, 32s. for the 15s. 6d. paid by each member who took two tickets. We suggest that this sort of thing should stop. Few, if any, who attend the Conference would object to pay the additional 15s., which would be a mere fraction of the total expense of attending a conference, and nothing at all in comparison with the large amount of pleasure which people get out of the meetings. Oxford ought to give a good opportunity of beginning on the lines which we suggest. Chemists there are neither numerous nor millionaires. Will someone in authority move in the matter?

New Companies.

HILL BROTHERS & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital, 2,500% in 1% shares. Object: To acquire as a going concern, and carry on, the business of chemical manufacturers and merchants, and manufacturers of disinfectants, carbolic acid, drugs, soap, vinegar, &c., as hitherto carried on by Hill Brothers & Co., at Phipps Wharf, Wandsworth, S.W. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are: H. Bargent, 109 Albany Road, S.E., manager; A. H. Nicholson, 77 Aldred Road, Kennington, S.E., clerk; G. W. Usill, 12 Spencer Road, New Wandsworth, engineer; F. H. English, 48 High Street, Shrewsbury, engineer; A. Newton, Winchester Lodge, Uxbridge, secretary; H. H. Airs, 26 Charing Cross, S.W., gentleman; M. Harris, 216 Tottenham Court Road, gentleman. The first directors are to be appointed by the sub-

scribers. Remuneration, 1% ls. for every meeting, but not more than 100% per annum.

NEWHAMS (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000% in 5% shares. Object: To acquire the goodwill of the business carried on at 27 King Street, Sheffield, under the style of B. Newham, and to carry on the business of chemists and druggists, dry-salters, oil and colour men, &c. Registered without articles of association. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—Mary A. Newham, 54 Spring Hill, Sheffield, widow; J. A. Brookfield, 54 Spring Hill, chemist; A. G. Ward, 39 Oxford Street, Sheffield, silversmith; John Holmes, 254 St. Philip's Road, Sheffield, surgeon; G. H. Booker, 64 Bower Road, Sheffield, clerk; A. W. Roberts, Fisher Road, Sheffield, cashier; J. E. Bartlett, 47 Bank Street, Sheffield, accountant. Office, 27 King Street, Sheffield.

PRESTON DRUG AND STORES COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000% in 2% shares. Objects: To acquire the business now carried on by the Preston Drug Company at 93 Fishergate, 1 Fox Street, and 28 Church Street, Preston, and to carry on business as chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—E. Wilson, 10 Mount Street, Preston, chemist and druggist; R. Y. Knagg, 22 Garstang Road, Fulwood, schoolmaster; T. Lewis, 93 Fishergate, Preston, chemist and druggist; A. R. Leake, 21 Guildhall Street, Preston, accountant; G. T. Holland, 6 Garden Street, Preston, chemist and druggist; J. R. Gibson, The Mount, Fleetwood, shipbuilder; J. Duncan, 3 Charles Street, Preston, chemist and druggist. The qualification for directors (who are not named) is 50%. Secretary, A. R. Leake, 21 Guildhall Street, Preston. Registered office, 1 Fox Street, Preston, Lancashire.

ROBINSON & SONS (LIMITED).—Capital, 75,000% in 10% shares. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers and dealers in antiseptic wools and dressings, carried on at Bampton (near Chesterfield), London, and elsewhere, under the style of Robinson & Sons, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in calico, muslins, lints; bandages, absorbent pads, antiseptic dressings, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—W. B. Robinson, Field House, Bampton, manufacturer; C. P. Robinson, Ashgate Road, Chesterfield, manufacturer; W. B. Robinson, jun., Highfield House, Bampton, manufacturer; Jane Robinson, wife of W. B. Robinson; Eliza Robinson, wife of C. P. Robinson; Margaret Robinson, wife of W. B. Robinson, jun.; Martha A. Robinson, spinster. The first directors are W. B. Robinson, C. P. Robinson, and W. B. Robinson, jun. Qualification, 4,000% for ordinary directors, 1,000%. Remuneration, 800% each per annum to W. B. and C. P. Robinson, and 500% per annum to W. B. Robinson, jun.

L. B. TYSON & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital, 100,000% in 10% shares. Object: To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, the formulae, prescriptions, &c., of the medical remedies known as Dr. L. B. Tyson's Vegetable Cure for Drunkenness and the Opium and Tobacco Habits, together with all rights and privileges relating to the manufacture and sale of the same in the United Kingdom and Europe; to carry on business as drug and medicine vendors, wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, &c. The first subscribers are:—Henry C. Stephens, Woodthorpe, Purley, drug-merchant, 10 shares; T. English Stephens, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, barrister, 10 shares; W. Sturt, 32 King Street, Cheapside, E.C., accountant, 1 share; G. T. Stephens, Woodthorpe, Purley, Surrey, student, 10 shares; Mrs. M. L. Stephens, Woodthorpe, Purley, Surrey, 10 shares; Miss M. L. Stephens, Woodthorpe, Purley, Surrey, 10 shares; B. P. Burroughs, University Hall, Gordon Square, W.C., solicitor, 1 share. There shall not be less than two nor more than five directors; the first to be elected at the first general meeting. Remuneration as fixed at the general meeting. Qualification, 50%. Registered office, 249½ High Holborn, W.C.

"SCOTCH-PLAID OPTIC" is the American name for a black eye.

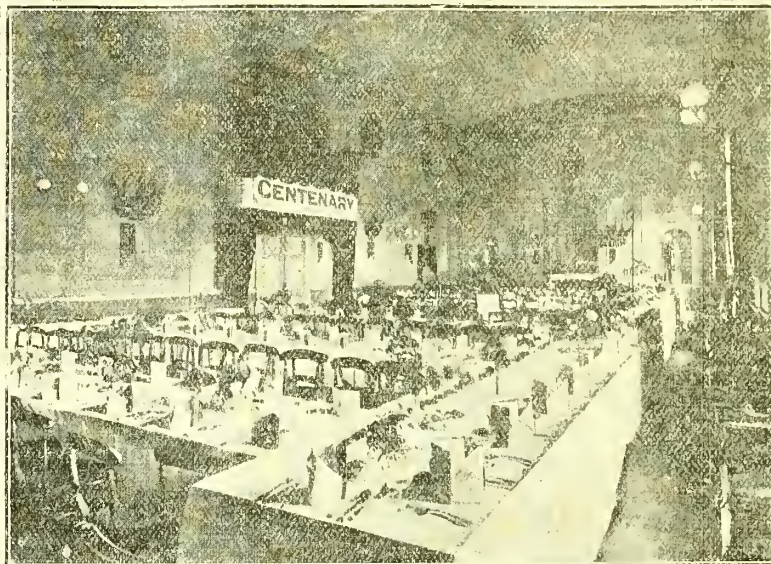
THE summer issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, of London, England, was a typographical beauty and a pharmaceutical joy.—*Indiana Pharmacist.*

A PHARMACEUTICAL CENTENARY.

MESSRS. JOHN RICHARDSON & CO., LEICESTER (LIM.), celebrated the completion of the first hundred years of their commercial career, and inaugurated their second

published in our Summer Number in July last, and then attracted considerable attention.

Any firm which has gone on developing for a hundred years must have an interesting history, and Messrs. Richardson & Co. have built up a business of such a special character that the record of it contained in the pamphlet mentioned, and the reproductions of photographs of the manufactures

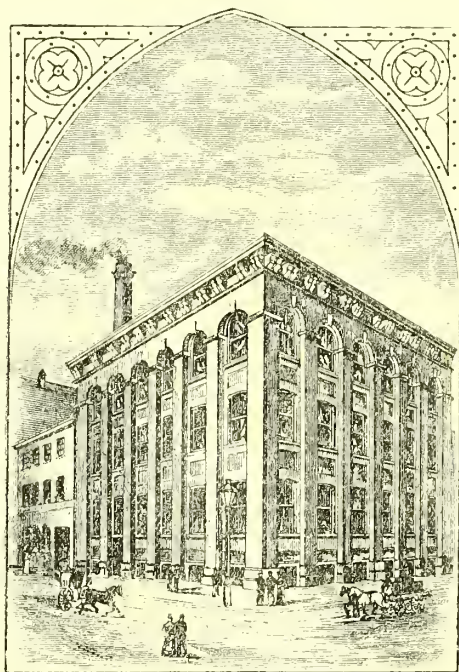


THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, LEICESTER, OCTOBER 27, 1893.

century] on Friday last, October 27, by a very interesting banquet at the County Assembly Rooms, Leicester.

The history of this firm, and its growth from a modest

carried on which accompanied the text, were such that chemists especially were not likely to pass them over. We need not, therefore, repeat the story therein narrated.



RICHARDSON'S PILL FACTORY.

chemist and druggist's shop to one of the largest medical factories in the world was related, and its present operations were fully described and illustrated in the handsome brochure, entitled "A Century of Enterprise," which was



FRIAR LANE OFFICES AND WAREHOUSE.

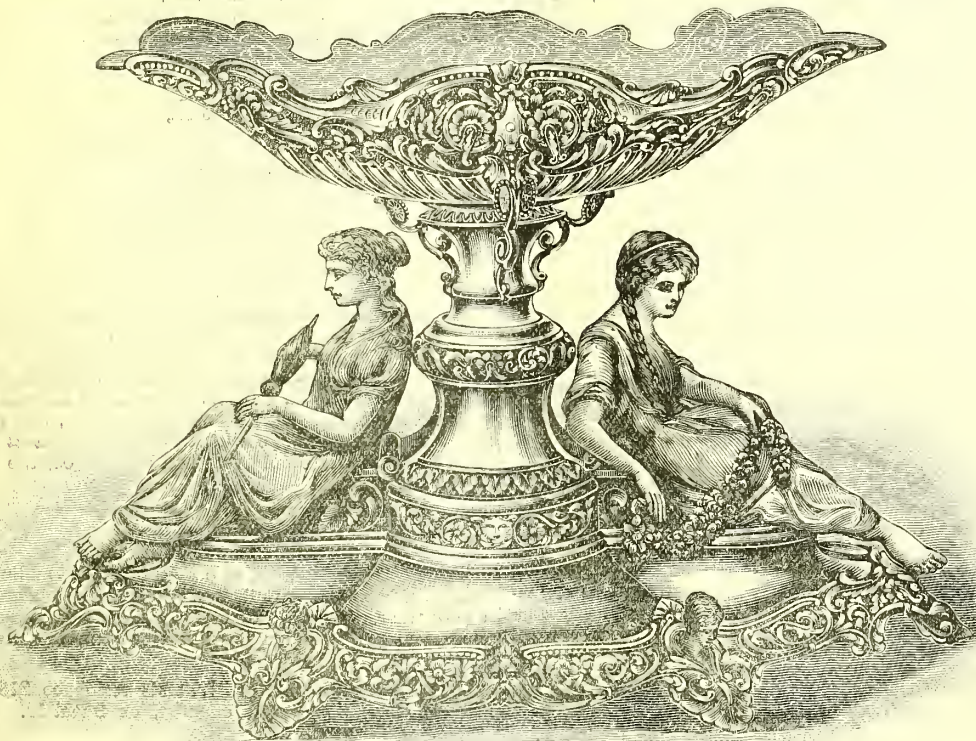
The large Assembly Rooms were gaily decorated for the dinner, when Colonel Richardson, supported by a number of

his friends and faced by his staff, took the chair at 7 P.M. The company, which numbered in all about 180, included a large number of the medical men and other principal professional men of Leicester, together with business and other friends from London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Nottingham, Derby, and Halifax.

After an excellent dinner,

The Chairman gave "The Queen," and afterwards the

not only in the position of a great merchant, but he had lived to see him a Justice of his own county, and he had had the pleasure of sitting with him in the Council of the borough, where he had done substantial work for the town in which they lived. He was also one of the lieutenant-colonels of their volunteers, and if he only chose to offer himself he would be received with acclamation, any year, as mayor of Leicester.



CENTENARY PRESENTATION PLATE.

toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," both of which were right loyally responded to.

Mr. J. B. Fowler, a Leicester lawyer, next proposed "The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces." He remembered very well more than thirty years ago, when it was his privilege to become acquainted with the host who entertained them there that night, and how he was struck very much with the indomitable will, zeal, and perseverance, which he manifested on all occasions. He had lived to see Colonel Richardson

The Chairman, in the unavoidable absence of the Colonel commanding the 1st Volunteer Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, responded to the toast, his remarks being frequently applauded.

Alderman Sir Thos. Wright, J.P., followed with the toast of "The Medical Profession." He said they owed a national debt of gratitude to the medical profession for the work they had done in promoting public health and preventive sanitary measures. One of the latest measures of local government gave to county councils the right to put medical men in a position,

which at present, in most counties, they had not had conferred upon them—*i.e.*, they had a power which in Leicestershire they had not yet exercised, of appointing a medical officer for the whole county. He hoped that before long the County Council of Leicestershire would rise to the necessities of their position in that respect. They had in the borough of Leicester a medical officer to whom they owed very much. He believed he was correct in saying that the medical profession of to-day was very much more indebted to the manufacturing chemist than it had been at any prior period of our history, and it was therefore of very great importance that the manufacturing chemists should be of the very first order. Messrs. Richardson & Co. could not have achieved their marvellous success if there had not been given that close attention to all the details of their business which they knew must have been given to them. All in that room knew by what strides, and to what an extent the business had grown and prospered, and knowing that, it was hardly necessary that he should even mention the confidence which the medical profession had in it. In the course of a lengthy speech, Sir Thomas mingled humour with compliments, and ultimately gave the toast, coupled with the name of Dr. Marriott, J.P., the senior physician to the Leicester Infirmary. This gentleman in responding gave a retrospective sketch of the town of Leicester, its infirmary, and its medical men, from the year he came to Leicester up to the present time. Manufacturing chemists he considered had conferred a great boon on the medical profession, and upon the public at large.

The toast of "Science" was proposed by Dr. Bremner, and replied to by Dr. Pratt in interesting speeches.

Mr. Hubert Richardson proposed "the Chairman," and the toast having been drunk with musical honours, Colonel Richardson was asked to accept a massive service of silver plate valued at 300 guineas, and a framed illuminated address. The plate consisted of three magnificent pieces, each a work of art, and on the centre piece was the following inscription:—

Presented to
 LIEUT.-COLONEL J. G. F. RICHARDSON, PH.D., J.P.,
 On the occasion of the centenary of the
 Establishment of the firm of
 John Richardson & Co., Leicester (Limited).
 Leicester, 27th October, 1893.

Mr. Stroud, the Secretary of the Company, and three chiefs of departments made the presentation, and Mr. Stroud read the address which accompanied the plate, as follows:—

To Lieut.-Col. J. G. F. Richardson, J.P.

We, the Directors, Staff, and Employes of the Firm of John Richardson & Co., Leicester (Limited), together with a wide circle of private subscribers, beg to offer you our most sincere congratulations upon the occasion of the centenary of the establishment of the business, which, mainly by your personal energy and perseverance, has reached its present unique position as one of the first in the commercial world. The established and world-wide reputation which the company enjoys is a lasting monument to your zeal and enterprise, and to the high commercial principles which have throughout characterised your dealings.

Individually, we wish to take the opportunity of acknowledging the uniform kindness, liberality, and consideration which we have ever received at your hands, and we beg to ask your acceptance of the accompanying service of plate, which we trust will prove a pleasing memento of this auspicious occasion, and serve to remind you in years to come of our unanimous and heartfelt wishes for your health and happiness. That you may live long to enjoy the well-earned fruits of your meritorious business career is the hope which is cherished by us all.

H. N. B. RICHARDSON, Managing Director.
 W. R. DEEPIING, Senior Representative.
 W. J. BRAFIELD, General Manager.
 R. GIBBINS, Manager of the Pill Factory.
 LEWIS OUGII, Laboratory Manager.
 H. N. STROUD, Secretary.

Colonel Richardson, in accepting the gift, said he could not find words in which to convey to them any idea of the feelings which existed in his breast at receiving such a magnificent token of their esteem. He could assure them it was no light thing to have been a third of a century actively engaged in a trade which, as one gentleman truly said that night, partook of a scientific as well as a commercial nature. He came to Leicester about thirty-three years ago as a perfectly unknown young man, bent upon making his way as a pharmacist, and succeeding, if

it was possible, by hard work. As years rolled on he had to pass through many vicissitudes, and now he had arrived at the realisation of one of the goals of his ambition—he had witnessed the centenary of his business. It was a most pleasing thing for him to be able to say that that was the third handsome presentation he had made to him that year. Early in January he had the very great honour of receiving the distinction medal as a volunteer of twenty years' service; secondly, in April he was presented with a very handsome silver cup together with an address from his company in the regiment of which he was Lieutenant-Colonel; and that night they had gone further, in presenting him with the magnificent trophy which he saw before him. He felt that the words of the address were all too flattering, but he could honestly say that he had striven as an employer to do his best, and he hoped he had succeeded to some considerable extent. He could not make a long speech. His feelings would not permit it. He was, however, glad to have the opportunity of expressing his thankfulness for the good feeling which existed, not only between himself and the whole of the employes, but also between them and his sons, whom he had recently brought into the business.

The toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society" was proposed in very cordial terms by Dr. Franklin, who briefly traced the history and development of apothecaries, and chemists, and druggists. In the course of his remarks he quoted, from a quaint poem published in 1680, the following lines descriptive of the chemist and druggist of that day:—

'Mongst all professions in the town,
 Held most in renown,
 From the sword to the gown,
 The upstart chemist rules the roost;
 For he with his pill
 Does ever what he will,
 Employing his skill
 Good subjects to kill,
 That he of his dangerous art may boast.
 O! to the chemist that man of the fire,
 Who by his black art
 Does soul and body part,
 He smokes us and chokes us,
 And leaves us like Dan in the mire.

The acknowledgment of this toast was politely entrusted to the Editor of this journal.

Mr. Hubert Richardson proposed "The Representatives of the Firm," which was responded to by Mr. W. R. Deeping and Mr. F. C. Cook. "The Employes" was proposed by Mr. Reginald Richardson, and acknowledged by Mr. W. J. Brafield (general manager) and Mr. R. Gibbins (manager of the pill factory), while "The Press," which concluded the list, was replied to by Dr. Dolan, J.P., editor of the *Provincial Medical Journal*, and Mr. John Vaughan, editor of the *Leicester Advertiser*.

DEATHS.

BEST.—On October 23, at 6 Merrion Row, Dublin, of pneumonia, Edward Stewart Best, pharmaceutical chemist, second son of the Rev. E. Best, of Christchurch, New Zealand. Mr. Best was manager for Boyd & Goodwin, and formerly of Kilkenny.

BYWATER.—On October 27, at his residence, 215 Arundel Street, George Bywater, chemist, of Sheffield. Aged 72 years.

JUDSON.—On October 26, Mr. Thomas Judson, a magistrate of the city of Ripon, and an ex-Mayor, died at his residence, Woodside, Sharrow, near Sheffield, at the age of 75. Deceased was the son of Thomas Judson, who was Mayor of Ripon in 1834-5, and succeeded his father in the business of a chemist in the Market Place. He retired in 1870 to Woodside. The late Mr. Judson was assessor to the Corporation for several years. He was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the city in 1868. He was Chairman of the old Ripon Gas Light Company on its transference to the Corporation in 1863. Mr. Judson was Mayor of Ripon in the municipal year 1862-63.

VENNARD.—We learn by cable of the death this week of Mr. W. L. Vennard, one of the partners of Messrs. McKesson & Robins, New York City.

PRESCRIBING CHEMISTS.

THE crop of correspondence from medical men regarding prescribing by chemists shows no sign of abatement. We quote a few passages from letters in the *British Medical Journal* to show the nature of the discussion, and what some doctors think of chemists.

Mr. George B. Mead, hon. secretary of the L. and C. Medical Protection Association, has the notion that the three large bodies representing "the medical profession and the pharmaceutical chemists," should assist in the formation of a fund, to be administered by Mr. Mead's society (our italics), for the purpose of putting down prescribing by chemists. He mentions a contribution of 500*l.* to 1,000*l.* down from the General Medical Council to start the fund, and a handsome subsidy each year "to keep up the work"—much more good work Mr. Mead promises.

Dr. Philip D. Turner, Cromwell Road, S.W., takes us back to the year 1684 for an example of how the plan of boycotting offending chemists worked then. The culprit, "Mr. Holland, an apothecary, was charged [before the Royal College of Physicians] for practising physick upon several persons, which being proved, he was fined 5*l.*, and ordered to be forthwith imprisoned without present satisfaction given to the College. But he continuing contumacious, all the members of the College were prohibited writing of bills to his shop, or making use thereof, until he had purged himself *de non exercendâ medicinâ*."

"A Member" expresses the belief "that on the Continent no one can obtain medicine without a prescription from a qualified medical man; the sooner this system is adopted in England the better for us one and all, and I see no reason why it should not be if our profession unite and try to obtain the necessary legislation for its remedy."

"M. B. and C. M." premising with the astounding statement, chargeable to weak syntax, that "not having the medical and surgical training, chemists must undoubtedly be incompetent of diagnosis," proceeds to inform the members of the British Medical Association that two things will prevent "such trading" by chemists—viz., "(1) Medical practitioners, one and all, should condemn severely every case of such prescribing that comes under his notice, not only for the sake of the public, but to retain the dignity of the medical profession. (2) When a case of death occurs from such prescribing, then the coroner at an inquest should censure the chemist and make an example of him, as was done only recently by the Lambeth coroner. By working universally and prompt in action no doubt the remedy required will soon be effected."

One correspondent, at least, sees that there is more than one side to the question. This is Dr. Kinsman Benjamin, of Ealing, who writes:—"Let us for a moment look at the question from the chemist's point of view, and ask ourselves the question, Do physicians ever trespass upon the domain of the chemist? and the answer must be, Certainly they do. There are lots of places, not only villages but towns, in which all the medical men dispense their own prescriptions. When that is the case, the very *raison d'être* of the chemist is gone; and what is he to do? He cannot be expected to live on the sale of tooth-brushes and patent medicines. If medical men so overstep the bounds of their profession as to deprive the chemist of his legitimate means of earning his living, they must not grumble if he retaliates by 'paying them back in their own coin.' In towns, where there are plenty of chemists, it is not only unnecessary for doctors to dispense, but it is unjust to the chemists and is contrary to the interests of the public, inasmuch as it is an inducement to the chemists to prescribe."

the practice of medicine and the practice of pharmacy which prevailed during the early part of this century. It must be admitted that shopkeeping doctors have contributed to the propagation of the popular misconception that the place where drugs are sold is also the place where medical assistance is to be obtained."

There is a curious tail to the correspondence in the shape of a note from Mr. John Munday, local secretary, and Mr. Alfred Coleman, deputy local secretary (when was the latter title created?) calling attention to the fact that the Cardiff "chemist" who prescribed is an unqualified medical practitioner, and not a chemist and druggist. What is curious about the note is that it is dated not from Cardiff but from "Bloomsbury Square, W.C."

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

ANY person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks should at once communicate with Sir Reader Lack, Comptroller-General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London. W.C.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," October 18, 1893.)

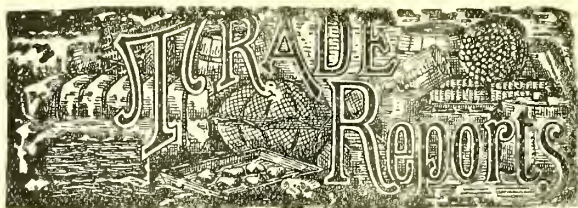
- "CERADENT," other wording, and device of a tooth-stopper, on label; for a toothache remedy. By A. C. Goodchild, 12 & 14 High Street, Harlesden, London, N.W. The essential particular is the device of the tooth-stopper 171,999.
- "LOTOS" and device; for ethers prepared for use in pharmacy. By Salamon & Co. (Limited), Ferry Road, Rainham, Essex. 173,221.
- "LORETINE"; for chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. By Die Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius und Brüning, Höchst am Main, Germany. 174,501.
- Sketch of Scotch piper playing on the pipes; for mineral and aerated waters. By W. Macdonald and J. Macdonald, trading as Macdonald Brothers, Dufftown, Banffshire. 174,967.
- "PHOTAS"; for a preparation for the hair and beard. By Florence Fitzroy, 146 Chatsworth Road, Clapton Park, London, N.E. 175,030.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," October 25, 1893.)

- "KOMA SIDE," and device of arrows and circular design; for deodorisers and disinfectants. By Wesley, North & Co., Clarence Road, Hunslet, Yorks. The essential particular is the combination of devices. 175,001.
- "ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE CONQUERED," and device of monk standing flames, and holding bottle in his hand; for a remedy for erysipelas and other sorts of inflammation. By A. Firby, 10 Infirmary Street, Leeds. 173,868.
- "KEMOBA," on circular design; for chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. By P. F. J. Mowis, Cefn-Ruabon. 174,923.
- "MEDICATED POROUS PLASTER," and device of men's figures, showing plasters pasted on them; for medicated plasters. By H. H. Warner & Co. (Limited), 5A Coleman Street, E.C. The essential particular is the combination of devices. 174,699.
- "WOOLDRIDGE LISTER" as signature; for a medicated lotion. By Wooldridge Lister, West Heath, Northfield, near Birmingham. 175,007.
- "POM-POM"; for medicinal preparations. By A. H. Holdem, 30 Eldon Street, Barnsley. 175,097.
- "HAIR-POMADE," and device of primula on label, and wording; for hair-pomade and petroleum preparations. By W. P. Adshead & Co. (Limited), Campbell Street, Belper. The essential particular is the device of primula on label. 174,345.

The *B. M. J.* itself considers that "the origin of this system is to be recognised in the chaotic relations between

SEVERE as rheumatism is, a great many are bent on having it.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., November 2.

The Dragon's-blood Tree of the West Indies.

The *Bulletin of the Jamaican Botanical Department* calls attention to the fact that the dragon's-blood tree (*Pterocarpus Draco*, Linn.) is a native of Jamaica, although the gum-resin of the West Indian tree is now never met with in commerce. Jacquin, in his *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia*, published in A.D. 1763, states that formerly this red resin was imported from Cartagena (Samaria) to Spain as *Sangre de dragon*. He also says that the bark, wood and leaves are full of an astringent sap, and that the inhabitants use the bark of the trunk and root for cleaning the teeth. He mentions the island of Tierra Bomba as its native place, but Grisebach states that it grows in Jamaica, Guadeloupe, Trinidad, and in Central and Northern South America. Other species of the genus *Pterocarpus* yield an astringent coloured juice, which is of economic value. For instance, the kino which is recognised at the present day in the European and Indian Pharmacopœias is a product of *Pterocarpus Marsipium*, Roxb., which is also a valuable timber-tree. Kino was originally brought from Africa under the native African name *Kano*, the sap of *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, Poir. Flückiger and Hanbury, in their "Pharmacographia," say, "Duncan in the *Edinburgh Dispensatory* of 1803, while asserting that 'kino is brought to us from Africa,' admits that some, not distinguishable from it, is imported from Jamaica." In a later edition of the same work (1811), he says "that the African drug is no longer to be met with, and alludes to its place being supplied by other kinds, as that of Jamaica, that imported by the East India Company, and that of New South Wales derived from *Eucalyptus resinifera*, Sm." This reference to Jamaica points to the *Pterocarpus Draco*. The botanical authorities of the island are now endeavouring to discover to what extent *Pterocarpus* trees are still growing in the island, with a view of rendering their produce economically valuable in foreign markets. A small shipment of West Indian kino would undoubtedly pay well at the present time, when kino-resin is dearer than it has ever been within living memory—20*l.* per cwt. being now the nominal quotation—and we are inclined to think that a moderately profitable trade in Jamaican dragon's-blood might also be created provided care were taken not to swamp the markets.

Tea-seed Oil.

It appears that some of the Ceylon tea-planters are making an organised attempt to obtain a sale for their tea-seed in the London market. A parcel of seven bags of that article was offered at the drug-sales recently, but no one seemed to know what to do with it, and although the broker declared his belief that the drug was "a favourite medicine in China," the audience remained unmoved. Nevertheless, the tea-seed might have been worth purchasing for the sake of the bland oil which it contains to the extent of about 35 per cent. by weight, and which resembles olive oil in colour, and somewhat in taste. The seeds are about the size of a cherry-stone, subglobular in shape, and of a deep-brown colour. The oil would be useful for burning or lubricating.

The Decline of Sulphate of Cinchonidine.

The *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* calls attention to the decline in the use of sulphate of cinchonidine, which only about ten years ago still figured extensively in every miscellaneous order for goods, was accorded a favoured place among the staple articles, and of which the commercial fluctuations were eagerly watched by the trade. Since 1882, when sulphate of cinchonidine of American manufacture was worth from 90*c.* to \$1 per oz. in New York, the value of the drug has declined to 3½*c.* per oz. Concurrently with this decline in value, the consumption of cinchonidine has diminished, particularly within the last five years. Apart from the domestic article, of which the production and distribution are not definitely known, the supplies drawn from Europe have fallen off to the following extent:—1884, 381,885 oz.; 1885, 478,747 oz.; 1886, 449,414 oz.; 1887, 570,162 oz.; 1888, 609,576 oz.; 1889, 171,251 oz.; 1890, 106,829 oz.; 1891, 156,229 oz., and 1892, 11,483 oz.

Increase in the West-Indian Arrowroot-production.

The production of arrowroot in the West Indian Island of St. Vincent has lately increased at a tremendous rate, the quantities exported from the island having been 15,458 barrels in 1888, 16,732 in 1889, 20,846 in 1890, 17,540 in 1891, and 23,433 barrels in 1892. Of the 1892 exports 17,008 barrels were shipped to the United Kingdom and 6,224 barrels to the United States. The advantage to the island of this extension of cultivation is shown by the fact that whereas the average value of the arrowroot exports for the last three years was 29,152*l.*, the shipments in 1892 alone were valued at 61,313*l.* The increase in the quantity produced was caused by a great advance in the price of the starch, which had previously brought such low figures that its cultivation had almost become unprofitable. In his Official Report for 1892 Administrator Gouldsbury, with more enthusiasm than grammar, states that: "Arrowroot and cocoa are now the main chances of the colony. As the product of arrowroot is almost wholly limited to St. Vincent and Natal, and the product of Natal had almost disappeared nearly the very moment when the Jamaica Exhibition produced its effects on the exhibits of the colony of St. Vincent, it may be assumed that the St. Vincent arrowroot finds itself, all of a sudden, in a position of commercial good luck, with the knowledge that arrowroot-production cannot be increased on the smallest scale inside of at least six months, and on a scale (for want of plants) likely to affect prices for a much longer time; so that there is a good early future for those who have arrowroot estates."

ACID (CITRIC).—The market is quiet, tending easier: 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. is quoted by the makers, but there appears to be some second-hand acid on the market at 1*s.* 5½*d.* per lb. New season's concentrated juice offers at 15*l.* 10*s.*, f.o.b.

ACID (TARTARIC).—The makers are again offering at lower prices, English acid being now offered at 11*l.* per lb. from the makers, while for foreign brands 10½*d.* is quoted.

ANISE continues to be in great request. Ordinary stony to fine bright *Russian* seed realises from 23*s.* up to 28*s.* per cwt.

BLEACHING-POWDER.—The foreign demand, which has powerfully supported this article lately, is now falling off and the tendency of the market is, therefore, not quite so firm as it has been. To-day's price is 9*l.* 5*s.* on the spot, 8*l.* 10*s.* f.o.b. Liverpool, and 7*l.* 15*s.* f.o.b. Tyne.

BROMIDES.—There have been no alterations in price, although a rumour was current that a further advance was likely to be made shortly. The bromine agents and the bromide makers deny that they contemplate any change. The reason for the rumour is, probably, that hitherto European makers have supplied the Japanese market upon somewhat exceptional terms as compared with the home market, mainly on account of competition of the American product, and that the exceptional prices for shipment to Japan have now been abolished, as America no longer competes in that market.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The market is steady but business exceedingly dull. Some business at 105*s.* c.i.f. terms October-December shipment of China camphor is reported.

CANARY-SEED is tending upward slightly in spite of the greatly increased stock of Turkish seed. These supplies, however, are mostly in very firm hands. The present quotations are: Ordinary to fair *Turkish*, 36s. to 38s. (a few very fine lots are held for 42s. to 43s.); *Morocco*, 50s. to 55s.; *Spanish*, 60s. to 70s. per 464 lbs.

CARAWAY-SEED has eased off somewhat. Good to fine *Dutch* seed may be had at from 23s. to 32s., and *Russian* at from 23s. to 27s. per cwt., according to quality.

CASSIA LIGNEA has advanced further, 37s. 6d. per cwt. having been paid for good quill this week.

CASTORUM.—A consignment of three packages has just come to hand from Hudson's Bay.

CHILLIES have declined, 32s. per cwt. having been accepted for medium Zanzibar.

CHINESE GALLS [are offering at lower rates, 47s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. being quoted to arrive.

CINCHONA.—The following figures refer to the shipments of cinchona bark from Java during the months of July and August of the last five years:—

	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889
	Amster- dam lbs.	Amster- dam lbs.	Amster- dam lbs.	Amster- dam lbs.	Amster- dam lbs.
Government plan- tations	130,792	27,397	113,794	12,487	122,143
Private planta- tions	1,288,545	744,245	1,804,418	397,532	634,190
Totals ..	1,419,337	771,624	1,918,212	410,019	756,333

The fortnightly auctions, which fell on Tuesday last, were again very limited in extent, only five brokers offering bark, their catalogues totalling up to—

	Packages	Packages
Ceylon cinchona	252 of which	226 were sold
East Indian cinchona	662 "	638 "
American bark	133 "	53 "
	1,047	917

There was a fairly steady demand throughout the auctions, one or two parcels of bark which were bought in at sale finding buyers immediately afterwards. The unit remains unaltered at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. The following were the chief buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam works ..	59,378
Messrs. Howards & Sons	39,480
Agents for the Auerbach works	21,319
" Frankfort-o-M. and Stuttgart works ..	20,220
" Paris factory	9,145
" Brunswick works	8,287
Mr. Thos. Whiffen	7,120
Sundry druggists	47,984
Total quantity of bark sold	212,933
Bought in or withdrawn	29,520
Total quantity of bark offered	242,453

The following are the prices paid for sound bark:—

CEYLON CINCHONA.—*Original*—Red varieties: Ordinary dull to good bright quilly chips, 1d. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; dull havings, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ordinary dull root, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. Grey varieties: Dull shavings, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; dusty yellow chips, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Fair hybrid chips, 1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN CINCHONA.—*Original*.—Red varieties: Ordinary dull and very dusty to good bright quilly chips, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; spokeshavings, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; dull and amaged quill, 3d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; fair root, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Grey varieties: Ordinary to good bright stem and branch chips, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Yellow varieties: Thin dull twigs, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; fair chips, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. *Renewed*.—Ordinary to fair red chips and havings, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; damaged druggists' quill, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Grey varieties: A large parcel of fair to good bright quilly chips, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d. per lb.

SOUTH AMERICAN CINCHONA.—Forty-seven serons ordinary dusty soft *Colombian* barks, imported in 1880 and 1831,

were bought in at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., a bid of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. being refused for one parcel. Of 86 packages, dull to fair, *Cuprea* bark, imported in 1831 and 1832, 53 sold at 1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for the best lots, an ordinary very dusty parcel only realising $\frac{5}{8}$ d. per lb.

CINNAMON continues to sell well; business being reported in Ceylon quill, usual assortment, October-November shipment at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. c.i.f. terms.

COCHINEAL.—There has been some business in this article in Liverpool, sales of grey-black being reported at 1s. per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—The stock has been much reduced lately, and several holders ask more money. Fair to good Turkey apple is quoted at from 10d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

CORIANDER-SEED is still rising in price, as much as 23s. per cwt. having been paid for fine quality. There is little or no stock left, it would seem.

CREAM OF TARTAR is rather firmer. *Powder* has sold this week at 73s.; best white *French crystals* are quoted at 70s. 6d. to 71s.

CUBEBS.—The shipments of cubebs from Java during the two months of July and August are given as follows:—

Year	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889
Piculs....	280	527	409	259	174

ERGOT OF RYE.—*Spanish* ergot is said to be slightly firmer, 1s. 2d. per lb. being now the lowest price for good quality.

GALLS.—Holders of common white *Bassorah* galls have accepted reduced prices in order to meet the market, and business has been done down to 40s. per cwt. for ordinary goods. Blue galls quiet and neglected.

GINGER.—Washed Cochin ginger is easier, with sales of fair washed rough at 57s. 6d., and of good bright at 58s. 6d. to 59s. per cwt.

GUM ELEMI.—Good white Manila gum continues to sell at 35s. to 36s. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—*Soudan* gums are quiet; the last rates reported include hard reddish sorts at slightly easier rates, and pale, partly hard mixed ditto, at 50s. per cwt. *Gehzirah* and *Talca* gums are not obtainable at present. The latter kind is much wanted. So-called "insoluble" *Persian* gum has sold at 27s. per cwt. for small pale, and at from 18s. to 21s. for dull to fair sorts, showing a rather firmer market.

GUM TRAGACANTH remains steady, with a limited business in *Bagdad* grades. Fine firsts are held for 13l.; flat to good curly seconds have sold at 11l. 15s. to 12l. 10s.; and thirds at 10l. to 10l. 5s. for ordinary. For fine pale *Bagdad* hog-gum the high price of 85s. per cwt. has been paid. Other grades are held at from 45s. up to 82s. 6d. per cwt. *Syrian* tragacanth is wanted: common seconds have sold at 11l. 10s., and firsts are nominally held at from 13l. to 14l. per cwt.

HONEY.—Part of the fine bright Californian honey of which we made mention in our last report has been sold at 40s. per cwt.; for the remainder, 39s. to 40s. would be accepted.

IRECACUANHA.—It is said that there has been a fair amount of business this week at steady rates.

LINSEED very firmly held and in comparatively small supply, even low grades being taken up readily by buyers. The following are the current quotations:—*Russian*, 45s. to 49s.; *Sicilian*, 56s. to 59s.; *East Indian*, 43s. to 46s. per 416 lbs.

MENTHOL has again advanced. Very little is to be had now, and on the spot 15s. (and it is even said 15s. 6d.) has been paid for good quality; the latter is the price now asked. For forward delivery, present shipment, 14s. c.i.f. is quoted, but it is said that the sellers will not offer firm at the figure.

OIL (CASTOR).—In London 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. continues to be paid for good Calcutta seconds. Calcutta reports an improved demand from India and the Cape, tempered by restricted production and light stocks.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Cassia* oil is very firm, with small sales privately at 3s. 2d. per lb. *Star anise* has advanced to 6s. 1d. per lb. on the spot, which is the figure now asked by holders. During the week 5s. 11d. to 6s. has been paid, but for delivery holders are offering at lower rates, and business has been done at 5s. 5d. to 5s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. terms. Italian essential oils are all quoted rather lower, *Lemon* of the new crop for delivery as soon as possible being now quoted at 4s. to 5s. 3d. f.o.b.; *Bergamot* at 7s. 9d. to 8s. f.o.b. In *otto of rose* there has been no change. Japanese *peppermint* oil is hardly to be had on the spot, 10s. is the nominal quotation here. Dementholised oil offers for October–November shipment at 9s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. terms.

OPIMUM.—The failure of the Constantinople banking firm, which we reported in our last issue, is responsible for the somewhat unsettled state of the market. No business is reported in London this week, although there has been a fair amount of inquiry for druggists' opium. The current prices are:—*Soft shipping*, good to fine, 13s. to 14s.; good to fine *Smyrna*, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; second *Druggists'* kinds, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., and *Persian*, 9s. to 12s. per lb. The latter description is very firm here, and from China higher prices are again reported. Our Smyrna correspondent writes under date October 21:—This week about 40 cases of opium suitable for the requirements of the Dutch Government were taken by a Constantinople firm at the equivalent of 12s. 5d. to 12s. 9d. per lb. f.o.b., also 2 lbs. usual quality for manufacturing were sold at 10s. 10d. f.o.b. A good deal of rain has fallen last night and this morning. This is the first rain we are having this autumn; we hear also that it has rained over some of the opium districts, which will enable our farmers to commence their autumn opium sowings. If after this rain no business comes forward for another week or ten days, we believe our holders will be glad to accept 10s. per lb. for current tale-quale. The arrivals from the commencement of the season to October 21, were in 1893, 720 cases, 1892, 3,070 cases.

POTASH SALTS.—Montreal *potashes* offer at 25s. 6d., and *pearl-shes* at 43s. per cwt. *Saltpetre* has advanced to 22s. for British refined in kegs, and 21s. 9d. for barrels. German is held at 20s. 9d. to 21s. 6d. per cwt., according to packing. The news from India concerning Bengal *saltpetre* is to the effect that prices are steadily rising. The production is said to have been very small this season, and stocks are reported light.

QUICKSILVER.—The importers have reduced their price by 2s. 6d., and now quote 6l. 7s. 6d. per bottle; second-hand holders offer at 6l. 7s. The alteration will make no change in the price of mercurials.

QUININE.—Some small sales are reported, at 9½d. per oz. for second-hand *German* in bulk.

RAPESEED is steady, but unchanged. *English* costs from 43s. for common up to 53s. for fine quality per 416 lbs., ex warehouse.

SAFFRON.—One of the foreign agents is offering saffron at prices much below his competitors. He quotes best Valencia at 21s. 6d. per lb., London terms, net; whereas others maintain that this quality cannot be bought for less than 23s. per lb. in Valencia. The crop in Spain is now finished. It is said to have yielded hardly as much as last year, but the quality is unusually fine. The low quotations are accounted for by the continued fall in the Spanish exchange.

SALEP.—Quite neglected. The nominal quotation is from 10l. to 12l. per cwt., according to quality.

SCAMMONY.—A small amount of business in first quality *Turkish* scammony, at 24s. per lb., is reported; there are also occasional inquiries for *skillipec*, at from 6s. to 10s. per lb., according to quality; *roots* neglected, at from 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per cwt., according to quality.

SENEGAL.—The market remains very firm, and it is said that there is scarcely any left in New York, 2s. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted for good bright root, but in London 2s. would still be accepted for some.

SHELLAC.—The week opened with a very dull tone. At the auctions on Tuesday, 1,413 cases were offered (including 625 without reserve), of which about 300 cases sold at an

all-round decline of 1s. to 2s. for fair, and 4s. to 5s. for ordinary blocky, second *orange garnet* lac being about 3s. to 5s. lower. Fair washed second orange brought 102s.; dark and livery unwashed, 91s. to 92s.; ordinary blocky to fair ditto, 92s. to 101s. per cwt. *Garnet* A.C. blocky to fine brought 86s. to 91s., and dark quality, 84s. to 85s. per cwt. Since the auctions a little business has been done in TN second orange, at 102s. per cwt.

STAR-ANISE keeps steady, with small spot sales at 77s. 6d. per cwt.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—From 15l. to 16l. in London, according to brand; good brands in Liverpool are quoted at 15l. 15s., f.o.b.

TEA.—The market has had to face very heavy supplies of Indian tea this week, Monday's sale lasting till late in the afternoon and a considerable quantity being brought to the hammer later in the week. Prices, however, have been remarkably well maintained for lower grades, the tone being distinctly better than last week, though of course here and there cheap lots were knocked down. Assam Pekoes, from 7d. to 10d., showed splendid value, but fine teas are still in strong demand and well competed for. Ceylon sales for the week have been very light, and a marked reaction has taken place from the listless tone of last week, with a recovery of fully ½d. per lb. on common sorts. Congous are dull and easier in some cases for common teas, or rather teas just above common, and Panyongs, sold on Wednesday at 5½d. and 5½d. per lb., are exceedingly cheap, showing far better value for once than Indians or Ceylons—utter rubbish in those growths fetching 5½d. per lb.

TURMERIC.—Reports from Calcutta, dated October 11, speak of light stocks and small supplies, the large local demand for Madras turmeric tending, moreover, to keep prices at a high range.

VANILLA.—It is pointed out that more than three-fourths (78½ per cent.) of the 656 tins of new-crop beans offered at last Thursday's public sales consisted of "short lengths"—i.e., pods under 6 inches in length—while 15 per cent. measured from 6 to 7, and only 2½ per cent. from 7 to 7½ inches. As a rule, the percentage proportion of short pods in a large sale such as that under notice is much smaller, and it is argued that, if last Thursday's assortment is fairly representative of the season's crop of Seychelles vanilla, long pods are likely to advance in price, while short ones may decline still further than they did on October 26, when they fell from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. in value.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

ANISE.—In sympathy with *Russian*, *Chilian* is also held more firmly, holders asking 22s. now.

CHILLIES.—Fifty bags medium quality Sierra Leone sold at 36s. Fine are held for 40s.

GUINEA GRAINS.—Further sales at auction, 52 bags selling at 20s., and now holders are talking of more money.

GUM ACACIA.—There have been inquiries, but holders are firm, and business has been restricted to retail lots at full prices.

THE NEW YORK DRUG MARKET.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, October 25.

The general financial and commercial conditions in the States continue rather unfavourable, compared with what they should be at this season. The jobbing trade is fairly good for drugs, but backward in sundries. The package trade remains flat, and in fine chemicals the movement is very restricted in volume. *Cascarilla Sagrada* meets with some sale in a small jobbing way at unchanged prices. *Canada Balsam of Fir* is generally held at \$3.23, though some transactions have been reported at \$3.00. *American Vanilla Beans* are improving in demand, and as stocks are much depleted the prices are tending upward. As much as \$6.50 to \$10 has been paid for ordinary to prime. A moderately good jobbing business is reported in *Peppermint Oil*, and the

feeling of the trade is that it is in a strong position and has a good future, as crops are believed to be below what is actually needed. Prices are unchanged, however, at \$2.20 to \$2.4 for *Bulk Oil*, and \$2.55 to \$2.60 for H.G.H. *Senega root* has developed sudden strength, and there is said to be a very marked scarcity in this market. The result of this is seen in an advance to 45c. for Minnesota, at which price it is reported that a 1,000 lb. lot has been taken for a European order. Other indigenous drugs are steady to firm, with no marked changes to report aside from a general improvement in the tone of the market for root-drugs generally.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE GUM TRAGACANTH MARKET. (From an occasional Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 27.

OUR market for *Anatolian* gum tragacanth has quite unexpectedly assumed a perceptibly firmer tone of late. The lower grades in particular have fetched prices quite out of proportion with the last asking prices of the owners of white natural and white selected. As the statistics compiled from the reports so far to hand from the producing districts of Anatolia give a favourable impression of the yield of this year's tragacanth crop, and as, moreover, the important European and American markets for this article have, as a matter of fact, not yet shown any particular interest in it, it may be taken that the improvement reported in tragacanth from Constantinople is merely of a local character. The change which has taken place can best be described as an artificial rise on a small scale, called forth by tolerably large, though somewhat indiscriminate, purchases for speculative account. The rising tendency is also favoured by the circumstance that new arrivals from the interior reach the Constantinople market more slowly than usual, owing to the quarantine regulations now in force in various parts of Turkey. A further advance in prices would be unwarranted.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. CHEMICAL-TRADE SECTION.

A MEETING of the Chemical-trade Section of the Chamber of Commerce was held to-day at the office of the Chamber, Eastcheap, E.C., to consider various matters of interest to the trade. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. Chas. Wightman (in the chair), A. C. Bishop, Thos. Christy, H. Davenport, W. King, Preston, Thos. Bennett, B. J. Miswell, Thos. Tyrer, Chas. Umney, E. J. Millard, H. R. Smith, A. Domeier, and Dr. Messel.

The first matter claiming attention, after the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved of, was the reception of a report of an interview between representatives of the section and the "Dangerous Employments' Inquirement Committee" of the Home Office, of which we have already given a brief note in our issue of last week. The matter was introduced by Mr. Wightman with a short sketch of the proceedings antedating the interview. He remarked that it had come to the knowledge of the Chamber in an unofficial way that legislation with regard to dangerous employment in the chemical-trade would probably be framed upon the lines of the information which the Government had collected among the alkali-works in the North of England. As the chemical-trade in London and in many other parts of the country differed altogether from that carried on in the North, it was clear that the same set of regulations would not be suitable for both branches of the industry. In London there were an enormous number of manufacturers carrying on business in works of all sizes, and with plant and processes altogether different from those employed in the north of the country; and it would, therefore, not do to measure London with the Lancashire bushel. As it was holiday time, there had been some difficulty in getting a few members of the Chemical Section together, but ultimately five representative manufacturers were brought together at an interview with Mr. Richmond, the Secretary to the Government Commission.

A letter was then read from Mr. David Howard, suggesting that no hard-and-fast rules ought to be laid down to apply to the London chemical industry; that vexatious interference with it might render it impossible for some firms to continue their work; and that large discretionary powers ought to be given to the factory inspectors subject

to the right of appeal to the Home Office by the manufacturers.

Mr. Tyrer said that when the Committee met the Home Office Commission they were astonished to find that a lot of rules had already been framed which could not possibly have applied without great injustice to pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturers, except those connected with the alkali-trade. These had, in fact, approved of the rule in question. The Government Bill provided, among other things, that every pot or furnace should be at least 3 feet above ground, that it ought to be approachable from every point, and that all appliances should be fenced in. There were other regulations with regard to the escape of noxious vapours, and to the prevention of the possibilities of accidents, which were not suitable for their industry, and the adoption of which would not be just to them.

Dr. Messel agreed in the main with the contents of Mr. Howard's letter, though he thought its terms were rather strongly put.

After some discussion, it was agreed that a letter should be drafted, placing the views of the Committee before the authorities. It was also suggested that the Chemical Section should ask to be heard by deputation from time to time in the course of the preparation of the Bill; and further, that it ought to be made punishable for workmen, by fines or otherwise, to infringe the regulations to be made.

The next matter on the agenda was the question on the exportation of tinctures by weight as well as by measure. It transpired, from a statement by Mr. Umney, that it has been agreed that this concession is to be made, but that the Revenue authorities cannot see their way to allow a drawback on exported ether and chloroform.

Mr. Millard wanted to know how it was that, with all their analytical talent, the Somerset House people were unable to detect the presence of 5 per cent. of chloroform in spirit. He could not see why they should not be able to frame regulations enabling them to have the drawback on chloroform.

It was explained that the principal objection would be the waste of time on the part of the inspectors, who would have to be present while all the bottles were being filled, and the feeling on the part of the authorities that it was not fair to throw upon the officers the burden of the continued watchfulness involved in these proceedings.

With regard to the food and drugs legislation (which, however, is not likely to be taken in hand during the Session just opened), resolutions were adopted that the section should watch carefully any proposed legislation concerning foods and drugs; that it would be desirable to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the whole matter, and that in future legislation foods and drugs should be treated separately.

Mr. Thomas Christy had given notice of his intention to bring forward the question of the effect of the coal-strike upon chemical industries, but this matter was not proceeded with, and the meeting passed on to consider "the provisions of a Bill to be introduced into the Hong Kong Legislature for the suppression of the practice of administering and injecting preparations of morphine by unqualified persons."

Mr. Horace Davenport introduced this matter by reading a lengthy ordinance on the subject, and stating that this was a very serious question which it behoved the Chamber to interfere in. If the proposed legislation was allowed to pass, it would render the proprietor or seller of any patent medicine or other preparation containing opium, morphia, or preparations of either drug in any form whatsoever liable to three months' imprisonment. The Pharmaceutical Society, he explained, in answer to objections on the part of some members, were conducting prosecutions upon the basis that opium and morphia included all preparations of such, and this would probably be held to apply in Hong Kong as well.

Neither Mr. Davenport nor any of the other members in Committee appeared to have very clear information concerning the provisions of the Bill; but when it was pointed out to them that a proviso had already been added to the ordinance stating morphia to mean the drug itself and all salts of morphia and any solution thereof that can be used as an injection, but not preparations for ordinary internal use containing morphia as an ingredient but not suitable for purposes of injection, the matter came to a sudden end, and no further action was taken.

This concluded the business of the meeting.



* * We hold all letters this week in order to get in an accumulating stock of replies to correspondents. We have a bunch of letters in regard to "The Major Question," which will be dealt with next week.

LEGAL QUERIES.

150/27. *Alpha*.—It would be impossible to give an answer of any value to this correspondent's query without having much fuller evidence and the agreement before us. There is no knowing what a jury will do in such a case, as their sympathies are always with the person dismissed. It does not appear at all clear from our correspondent's statement whether the person dismissed was a partner or a servant, as it is not usual for one partner to be able to dismiss another at a week's notice. Of course no damage can be recovered beyond a week, and we should say that the facts disclosed would justify the dismissal of a servant on a moment's notice, and would probably be sufficient to entitle a partner to dissolve partnership. With regard to the false imprisonment, our correspondent would not get much sympathy from the Judge under such circumstances, and it is quite possible that the person dismissed might recover damages for false imprisonment.

140/55. *Radix* takes a lease of premises, but no date is mentioned for the payment of rent. Can any payment be demanded before the expiration of lease? [It was decided in the case of *Cooper v. Howard*, 1, C.B., 440, that where the rent reserved was expressed to be an annual rent, and no time was specified for payment, the rent was payable at the end of each year. The landlord will be able to distrain for the rent at the end of the year.]

153/51. *Plymouth*.—We can hardly agree with you that "Alpe" justifies the use of your label. On page 99, first paragraph, he quotes the exact wording you adopt, and intimates that it renders the preparation liable.

149/60. *H. R. B.* says:—"I am a pharmaceutical chemist of Victoria and also hold the Minor qualification of Great Britain. Should I be allowed to use both titles in this country?" [It would be an infringement of the Pharmacy Act 1852 for "H. R. B." to use or exhibit the title "Pharmaceutical Chemist" in this country. It would probably be so regarded even if he used it with the qualification "Pharmaceutical Chemist of Victoria."]

74/2. *E. A. H. S.* asks if a chemist is justified in showing the following notice in his shop-window:—

Mixtures dispensed for—	Powders compounded for—
Cold in the head	Headache
Cold on the chest, lungs, &c.	Neuralgia
Indigestion, heartburn, &c.	Rheumatism, &c.

There is nothing illegal in showing the notice, but its exhibition would render every medicine thus sold liable to medicine-stamp duty. It might also involve an action under the Apothecaries Act.

152/46. *A. B.*—We think in strict law the Board of Inland Revenue could prevent the sale by unlicensed persons of all spirituous toilet preparations. They are not likely to take such a course unless they should find that under the guise of perfumes or hair washes beverages were being sold; but this seems like a case where it is better to let sleeping dogs lie.

152/60. *F. G. W.*—It is interesting to know that the Board of Inland Revenue consider that the words "Effective in action" on a cough-mixture label render the medicine liable to stamp duty. Our only advice to you is to submit to the Board's ruling. They are too big to fight, but get-off as cheaply as you can.

150/23.—*H. R.* says he has been studying Alpe, but remains doubtful on the following point:—If he should include in a list of domestic remedies a number of preparations liable to duty, and stamped accordingly, and also enumerate a number of other commonplace medicines, sold everywhere, such as compound-liquorice powder, sal volatile, pil. rhei co., &c., are the latter made liable to duty also, from their mere association in a list with the dutiable articles? Of course it is assumed that no word is put forward, either in list or labels covering said commonplace articles, involving liability to stamp duty.

[In such a case, no. But medicines non-dutiable in themselves have been sometimes rendered liable by being named in a list which is headed, perhaps, "Blank's medicinal specialties," or "The following is a list of Messrs. Blank & Co.'s remedies," or some such general description.]

152/11. *Nemo* (Ireland).—All property-tax is primarily payable by the occupier, but the occupier is allowed to deduct a certain portion of what he pays under Schedule A from his rent. He is not entitled to deduct what he pays under Schedule B. If he has already deducted it he has not paid his rent in full, and we should say therefore that the landlord could recover any amount allowed in error. It is a well-known principle of law that if a man pays a lesser amount in discharge of a debt, there must be some new consideration for the acceptance of the smaller amount to prevent the creditor recovering the balance.

81/3. *Mag. Cit.*—We do not know any process by which the Board of Inland Revenue can compel you to give the name of the wholesale house you referred to, or require you to purchase packets from them for the purpose of prosecution. Better let the officer report the matter to Somerset House, and await developments.

157/16. *Corn Paint*.—The Board of Inland Revenue have never, so far as we know, given any general authority for the use of methylated spirit in the manufacture of collodion, nor for the use of methylated collodion in the preparation of collodion salicylicum. But we presume permission has been given to individual makers, and we should think would not be withheld from anybody if applied for. The formula should be sent to them.

82/13. *G. B.*—The preparation is evidently held out or recommended to the public as beneficial to the relief of a complaint incident to the human body, and as such becomes liable to medicine-stamp duty in strict law. Whether, in consequence of the peculiar method of describing it, it would come among the exemptions allowed by the Board of Inland Revenue we cannot say. That you can ascertain from them. If the announcement is made by the makers, or with their authority, it would be liable when sold by other agents who might not exhibit the announcement.

155/69. *Z. A. N.*—The title is descriptive, and as such is not registrable. It may, however, be registered as part of a label or a mark.

157/48. *Bromo* writes:—"A lady who takes great interest in her poorer neighbours would like to start a small dispensary, members to pay a subscription quarterly, and she to give medicines, &c., in times of illness; the medicines would be chiefly homœopathic. Could she legally do so, and supply such medicines as tr. bellad., aconit., arsen., nuc. vom., &c. (homœopathic), or any other preparations of drugs mentioned in Schedule A?" [If she supplied the mother-tinctures of the poisons named, or any in which the presence of the poison in

appreciable quantities could be proved, she would be liable to a penalty of 5*l.* for every such sale under the Pharmacy Act, and she would probably be liable to a 20*l.* penalty under the Apothecaries' Act for acting and practising as an apothecary, if the Society of Apothecaries should think fit to deal with the matter.]

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

This Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.

Back numbers, containing formulae, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

151/39. *Dispenser*.—The best way to preserve fresh lemon-juice is to allow it to ferment naturally in a barrel for six weeks after it is pressed. Decant the clear juice, thin, and bottle.

151/11. *Agricola*.—We gave a formula a few weeks ago.

151/32. *Quidor*.—Imperfect combustion is the cause of smoking in a paraffin oil stove. You can remedy that by securing a better draught.

152/6. *Alpha*.—The problem is not quite an easy one. A saturated solution of mercuric chloride may be used as a lotion, and we question if there is a stronger bactericide; but you will certainly improve its disinfecting properties by mixing with it an equal volume of hydrogen peroxide 10 vols.

132/64. *Liniment*.—Remedy for Nocturnal Emissions.—The great remedy lies with the patient himself. He must divert his mind from the subject, go in for outdoor exercise and sports, healthy indoor amusements and occupation; try to avoid sleeping on his back, and avoid also too heavy or too warm bed-clothing; every morning a cold bath, where possible—a sitz bath is an essential, and must be managed. A mixture of iron and cantharidis during the day, and camphor and hyoscyamus pills or bromide of potash at bedtime are the drugs generally relied on.

Tr. cantharidis	3ss.
„ ferri perchlor.	3ij.
Liq. ammon. acet. fort	3ss.
Glycerini	3iv.
Aq. menth. pip. ad	3viij.

M.

Sig.: 3j. bis in die post cib.

Pulv. camphoræ	gr. ij.
Ext. hyoscyam.	gr. ij.

Ft. pil.

Oneat bedtime. Or, potass. bromid., 20 to 30 grs., at bedtime.

The cause of your White Liniment separating so easily is the ammon. chlorid.; it is not an alkali, but a neutral salt. Most neutral salts tend to prevent or render easily separable most emulsions. You will obtain a very useful and much more permanent liniment if you substitute liq. ammon. fort. in place of the ammon. chloride. You must add it last, after the liniment has cooled down, thus:—

Liq. ammon. fort.	3ss.
Sapo mollis	3vj.
Aq. bullient.	3l.
Spt. terebinth.	3xvj.

M. Ft. liniment.

133/29. *J. J. W.* will find answer to his last communication concerning a preparation for Thrush in Horses' Feet at page 553, October 7—(117/54, *J. L. W.*).

126/74. *Black Leg*.—The drench for Strike in Cattle contains, amongst other things, nitrate of potash and red sulphuret of antimony. It gives an acid reaction. Beyond this we do not care to go.

131/25. *Smike*.—The sample of "Tea" for Constipation, all Liver, Kidney, and Stomach Troubles, seems to consist principally of senna, tritricum repens, dulcamara, and buchu. There is also another leaf very similar to belladonna. Of it there is only a very small proportion.

135/30. *R. S. H.*—Vermin-killers in Powder.—Most of these consist of rice-flour, to which from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. of strychnine or arsenic is added, and coloured with ultramarine, Prussian blue, or chrome green. Some few contain sugar in place of part of the rice, and others are flavoured with anise, &c. A 3*l.* packet may mean 10 gr. or 20 gr. of the mixed powder. Carbonate of barium is also used as an efficient and comparatively safe vermin-killer.

146/41. *H. F.*—If you say "Recipe syrupi 3i." the syrup is in the genitive case, because you are told to "take 1 oz. of syrup." But if you say "Recipe aquam ad 3vi." the form of expression runs: "Take water to 6 oz.," and the water is then in the accusative case. If the prescription is not preceded by a "Recipe" sign, the substances might be correctly given either in the nominative or the genitive case.

140/60. *F. E. R.*—Thée St. Germain:—

	Parts
Elder flowers	15
Fennel seeds	6
Aniseed	5
Cream of tartar	5
Senna-leaves	24

Macerate the senna in alcohol for twenty-four hours, and let the spirit evaporate without heat. Then mix all the substances and divide into packets of 2 drachms each. Each packet is sufficient for a cupful of infusion.

140/90. *T. H.*—To Remove Hairs from a Mole on the upper lip after James's depilatory has been tried and failed, there are only two methods likely to be of use—painting with freshly-prepared ethylate of sodium, or by electrolysis—two electrolysis-needles, connected with a four-cell Bunsen battery, to be inserted into the mole. Either operation had better be undertaken under medical advice and supervision.

133/61. *Cologne* (Barbadoes).—Ess. Portugal. is oil. aurantii corticis; it is official in the U.S. Pharmacopœia, and obtained by expression from fresh orange-peel. There should be no difficulty in obtaining it from any good wholesale house, especially an American one. It is apt to develop a terebinthinate odour, which is said to be prevented by the addition of 5 per cent. of absolute alcohol.

133/66. *I. A. H. B. M.*—Luminous Paint is generally prepared by igniting the mixed sulphates of barium, strontian, and calcium with charcoal to convert them into sulphides the sulphides to be rubbed up with boiled linseed oil and driers in the usual way. By igniting sulphate of barium with gum tragacanth, a mixture of sulphide and sulphate of barium is obtained, which gives a rather more permanent paint. The use of luminous paints has been tried for outside signs at various places on the Continent, but we believe had to be given up as impracticable.

138/53. *Cherry*.—To Preserve the Rye-flour Paste from Weevils, &c., use corrosive sublimate 10 grs., alum $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., carbolic acid 2 drachms, or oil of cloves 1 drachm, to each pound of paste.

123/14. *Nemo*.—Boot-top Polish, various Colours.—Use as a basis formula given at 135/36, page 619, October 21, or 130/12, page 620, of the same issue, and colour with an aniline dye to suit your purpose.

144/3. *Canary*.—For Canary-food, see *C. & D.*, May 6, page 640. This also replies to the other part of your query.

136/14. *W. R. W.*—Horse-blister similar to the one you mentioned may be prepared by mixing:—

	Oz.
Powdered cantharides	$\frac{1}{2}$
Turpentine	$\frac{1}{2}$
Resin ointment	1

Occasionally 2 drachms of powdered euphorbium is added, but is not essential.

142/71. *Resina.*—Cameron's "Oils and Varnishes" (Churchill, 7s. 6d.) is a useful book, but it does not give details for the analysis of resins. That you will find to some extent in Allen's "Commercial Organic Analysis." If you detect the presence of Common Resin in Shellac by the ammonia test, then you can dissolve out the shellac with solution borax, by boiling 100 grs. of the sample and as much borax in 2 oz. of water. Allow to cool, and decant from the deposit, which wash with warm borax solution, and finally with water, and dry.

145/61. *D. A. M.*—We have given formulæ for chestnut hair-dye recently. The "auburn" dye was a secret preparation—probably the juice of henna—applied by the hair-dressers. Madame Patti was one who submitted to the change.

145/60. *Brix.*—Guaco (*Mikania Guaco*) is a Mexican plant, and the leaves have been used spasmodically for a century or more for various purposes, including asthma, cholera, cancer, and rheumatism. We suppose it is just as good for eczema. Fluid extract of the leaves is made, which you can obtain from any wholesale house, especially those which make a speciality of American drugs. Guaceroot has the same properties, but comes from an entirely different plant, it is believed.

145/31. *Student.*—You will find all information regarding "Minor" books in our Educational Number. Roscoe would suit you best.

145/19. *Grams.*—An ounce of coca-leaves to the pint of a good port or Malaga is the usual strength followed for Coca Wine.

145/21. *Nemo.*—Powdered shellac is added to Coloured Fires to prolong combustion. Are you aware that chemists and druggists are not allowed to make such things on their business premises, and that, in any case a compounder of coloured fires must be licensed under the Explosives Act?

145/1. *E. E. Barratt.*—Brilliantine:—

Almond oil	5vj.
Otto of rose	iiij.
Oil of neroli	iiij.
Glycerine	5ij.
Spirit 60 o.p. to	3ij.

Mix.

145/44. *Calyx.*—Filter the mixture after the deposit has formed. You cannot prevent it, and it is immaterial.

146/11. *G. C.*—We do not know of any preparation which gives grey hair a golden colour. No doubt the thing can be done by the judicious use of some one or other of the artificial orange dyes, but the matter requires careful experiment and trial.

147/32. *Cordials.*—For preserving the spiritless Orange Bitters you will require to add some glycerine and "Kalium Metasulphite." The latter is a much more effective preservative than sulphurous acid. Of course it would be better to destroy all micro-organisms in the preparation by boiling, then cool before adding the metasulphite.

146/70. *Horse.*—Farcy Ball.—From "Veterinary Counter Practice" we quote the following:—

Pulv. opii	5ss.
" cupri acet.	5j.
" potass. nit.	5j.
" antim. nig.	5j.
Ferri sulph.	5j.
Pulv. gran. parad.	5ij.
" " guaiaci	5ij.

Ol. palmæ q.s. ut ft. bol. j. omni nocte.

To be given for two or three weeks at a time, and discontinued as the symptoms abate.

148/13. *Nostrome.*—Essence of Cinnamon for culinary purposes may be made 1 of oil in 20 of rectified spirit. That we have found to be the best strength.

148/14. *Subscriber.*—(1) We do not know why you should add magnes. carb. levis. to baking-powder. We fail to see what good it will do, and it may give the bread a taste. (2) For Penny Tic-powders, 8 grs. of acetanilide is generally given. Mix with a few grains of sugar, and colour with turmeric or carmine.

150/2. *Rheumatism.*—(1) We see no reason why the mixture should not keep, but do not throw anything more into it; there is quite enough for the money, and more than enough for the disease. (2) The diarrhoea-mixture is quite safe for babies as well as adults; but it is pure folly to give babies astringents. When they suffer from diarrhoea it is because something is irritating their bowels, and the duty of the prescriber is to find out what that is, have it removed, and alter the diet, &c., so that the attack may not recur.

INFORMATION WANTED.

- 157/11. Maker of tarrhol, a skin-application.
 158/66. Maker of Zingara, a preparation for washing flannels.
 158/61. Maker of Silcock's oil-cake for cattle.
 156/39. Maker of Harvey's alkali.
 156/50. Who supplies wooden figures for windows exhibiting chest-protectors, eye-shades, &c.?
 155/66. Who supplies double-line labels { aqua } on sky-blue ground and on gold paper? { lavand. }

Next Week.

Meetings, &c., to be held, and business to be transacted thereat. Suitable notices will be inserted in this section if received by the Editor on or before Wednesday.

MONDAY, November 6.—*Society of Chemical Industry*, London Section. Burlington House, at 8 P.M. Mr. J. Scarisbrick, "Split Assaying by Weight"; Mr. P. W. Dreaper, "Estimation of Alizarin and Allied Colouring Matters."

TUESDAY, November 7.—*Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society*. Smoking Concert in Falcon Restaurant at 8.15 P.M.

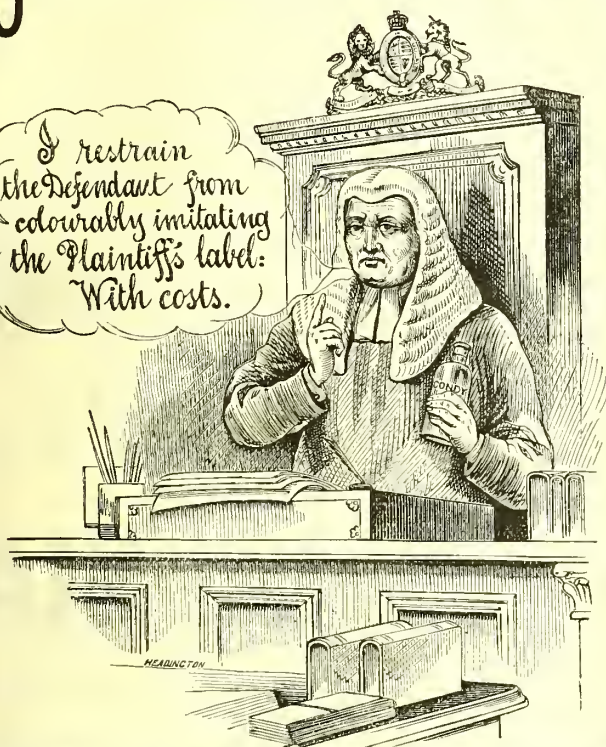
WEDNESDAY, November 8.—*Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association*, at 9.15 P.M. in the Pharmaceutical Society's House, 36 York Place. Inaugural Address by Mr. Alexander J. Dey, President; Presentation of Botanical Prizes by Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing.

WEDNESDAY, November 8.—*Pharmaceutical Society*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. "Note on Manna Collection in Sicily," by Mr. John Slinger Ward; "Certain Spurious Drugs recently imported," by Professor Greenish.

THURSDAY, November 9.—*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C., at 8.30 P.M. Paper: Laboratory Notes by Mr. Alexander Gunn.

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With costs.



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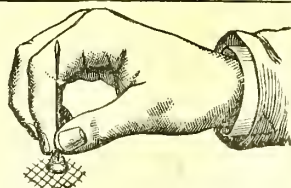
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In 4-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. Stopped Bottles, 2s., 4s., and 7s.

OTONIC ETHER.
In 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. Stopped Bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d., 7s., and 12s.

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.
First introduced as a medicine by Sir BENJAMIN W. RICHARDSON.

ETHYLATE OF SODIUM
(Sir BENJAMIN W. RICHARDSON'S Formula, for removing Nævi, &c.)
In 1-oz. and 1-oz. Bottles, with elongated Stoppers for applying the Caustic, 2s. 6d. & 4s.

STYPTIC COLLOID.
For promoting the Healing of Wounds by the first intention
In 2-oz. and 4-oz. Bottles, with Brush, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.; 16-oz., 15s.

CHARCOAL CAPSULES.
Containing Pure Vegetable Ivory Charcoal.
In Boxes, 2s. 6d. each.

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T. & H. SMITH & CO.,
EDINBURGH AND LONDON,
Are the ONLY MANUFACTURERS of the
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To whom, at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, in PARIS, 1878, the
GOLD MEDAL WAS AWARDED.

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[2]

SALICYLIC
ACID
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SALICYLATES

MANUFACTURED UNDER KOLBE'S PROCESS BY

J. HAUFF, FEUERBACH - STUTTGART.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents.

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Manufacturers of Granular Effervescent Preparations. We shall be glad to give specially favourable quotations, and to send samples of our superior Nos. 1, 2, and 3 qualities of **CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.**

Importers of Cod Liver, Castor,
and Olive Oils; Extra Super
Essence of Lemon and Berga-
mot, Otto de Rose, and all



Essential Oils; Valentia Saf-
fron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences;
Carmine, Aniline Dyes; Bees'
Wax, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS of Very Superior Flexible Gelatine Capsules of Balsam Copaiba, Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Santal Oil, &c. Samples and Lowest Quotations per 1,000, or in Boxes for Retail, will be sent on application from either the Wholesale or Retail Trade.

Branch House: HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, 16 CROSS ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.



Established
1798



Howards & Sons

QUININE, CINCHONA ALKALOIDS,

In consequence of the appearance in the market of "ÆTHER PURUS, P.B.," evidently made from Methylated Spirit (*vide* "Pharmaceutical Journal," January 28th, 1893), we have ascertained that the purification of Methylated Æther is not prohibited by law. We therefore offer

**"Æther Purus P.B., made from
Methylated Spirit,"**

Guaranteed free from methyl compounds. Terms on application.

We shall continue to supply "ÆTHER PURUS" made, as all ours has been hitherto, from pure spirit at list prices.

AND OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS.

Stratford, Essex.



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R. H. BARRETT'S PATENT CAPPED BOTTLE.



THE ONLY REALLY PERFECT BOTTLE FOR VASELINE POMADES
DRY POWDERS, ETC.

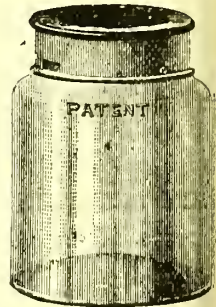
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in various colours, very attractive in appearance—1 oz., 10/6; 1½ oz., 11/-
2 oz., 11/6; 3 oz., 13/6; 4 oz., 15/6 per gross.

CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPERED.

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FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,
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Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON." [2]



HEARN'S BOTTLES

ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

BOTTLES, &c., of ANY SHAPE OR COLOUR, at the most Reasonable
Prices.

HEARN, WRIGHT & CO. (Late E. A. Hearn & Co.), Wholesale & Export Glass Bottle Manufacturers, London, E.

ESCHMANN BROS. & WALSH,

Inventors and Manufacturers of the

SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER, GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES.

To be had of all Surgical
Instrument Makers
and Wholesale Houses.



To be had of all Surgical
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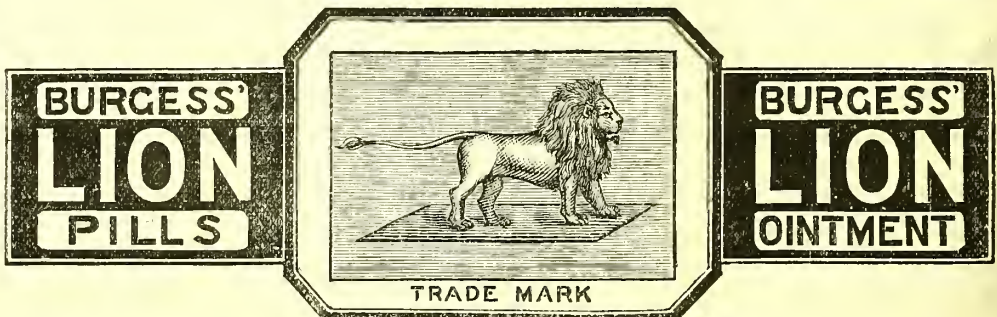
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Proprietary Medicines, Perfumery, Mineral Waters, Lozenges, Druggists' Sundries, and Miscellaneous Articles.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.



The above are now supplied ONLY from 59 Gray's Inn
Road, W.C., through the Wholesale Houses.

E. BURGESS, Junr.,
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E. Burgess Junr.

A large, bold, black-outlined letter 'R' serves as the background for the advertisement. Inside and around the 'R' are several circular text elements, each containing a specific claim or product name. The circles are arranged as follows:

- Top left: RICHARDSON'S PEARL COATED PILLS.
- Top center-left: QUICKLY AND PERFECTLY SOLUBLE.
- Top center-right: RICHARDSON'S PEARL COATED PILLS.
- Top right: FOR EVERY CLIMATE IN THE WORLD.
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- Middle left (bottom): IMITATED BUT NEVER EQUALLED.
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- Middle center-right: ELEVEN GOLD MEDALS.
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- Middle right (lower): ARE OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTE.
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- Middle right (bottom): WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.
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ESTABD. 1793.

INCORPD. 1891.

CENTENY. 1893.

IMPORTANT.

A WORD TO ALL CHEMISTS WHO ARE ISSUING PRICE LISTS, ALMANACKS, &c.

We shall be pleased to receive inquiries
for Advertisements.



Kindly send Specimen Copies, stating Terms, &c., to Dr. CHARLES ROOKE, LIMITED, Advertising Department, 18 Guildford Street, Leeds, who are the Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of the undermentioned WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES.

DR. ROOKE'S ORIENTAL PILLS.

DR. ROOKE'S SOLAR ELIXIR.

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DR. ROOKE'S RHEUMATIC LIXILE.

CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.

All of which are now extensively advertised throughout the country, and as a consequence orders are coming in rapidly. Dealers who are not fully stocked should order at once, so that they may be prepared for the great demand which is expected.

Pamphlets, Handbills, &c., supplied free. Price Lists and full particulars as to terms on application.

DR. CHARLES ROOKE, LIMITED, SCARBOROUGH.

GROCERS

CANNOT COMPETE

WITH YOU!

SO

PUSH

GIVES

**Immediate
Relief in**

**COUGHS,
CONSUMPTION,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
TIC,
SPASMS,
HYSTERIA, &c.**

**DIARRHŒA,
INFLUENZA,
CHOLERA,
CRAMP, AGUE,
SEA SICKNESS,**

TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE

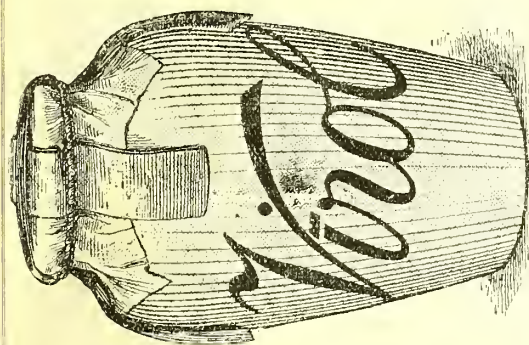
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REVISED PRICE LIST.

		Retail. s. d.	Per doz. £ s. d.
Towle's Chlorodyne	1 14	0 8 6
Ditto	2 9	1 3 0
Ditto (3 fluid oz.)	.. .. .	4 6	1 16 0
Ditto (8 " )	.. .. .	11 0	4 13 0
Towle's Chlorodyne (Original and only Genuine)	1 lb.	2/6 each	For dispensing purposes.
Ditto ditto	1 lb.	4/6	
Ditto ditto	1 lb.	8/-	
Winchester Quarts (7 lb.), 7/6 per lb., bottles free.			
Chlorodyne Lozenges	.. .. .		2/6 per lb.
Pastilles	.. .. .	

A. P. TOWLE & SON, 75 Back Piccadilly, MANCHESTER.

**WANTED.**

Names and addresses of Chemists, in the United Kingdom only, who have stocked the new substitute for Cod-liver Oil, 'VIROL.'

THE
LIQUOR CARNIS CO., Ltd.
28a Farringdon Street,
London, E.C.

CHIEF OFFICES & WORKS—
ASTON CLINTON, BUCKS.

"CAFFYN'S MALTO-CARNIS represents a judicious combination of LIQUOR CARNIS (meat juice) made into a delicious and tasty form by combining it with Malt and Cocoa."

**CAFFYN'S
MALTO-CARNIS**

"contains 75 per cent. of Liquor Carnis with Malt and Cocoa." For Analysis see the "Lancet," August 29th, 1891.

We will send a free sample to any Registered Chemist.

PEPSALIA.

The New Improved and Perfected Style. White and Odourless.

Guaranteed to keep good indefinitely in all climates.

1/ size	...	...	...	Per dozen, 10/-	...	...	Per gross, 105/- net.
2/- "	...	...	...	20 -	...	...	210/- "
5/- "	...	...	...	50 -	...	...	525/- "

PUMILINE.

Essence 1/6	...	Per dozen, 15/-, less 10 per cent	Liniment 1/9	...	Per dozen, 20/-, less 10 per cent.
" 2/6	...	" 24/- " 10 "	Jujubes 1 1	...	" 10/6 " 5 "
Extract 1/-	...	" 9 - " 10 "	" 2/3	...	" 20/- " 5 "
Ointment 1/1 1/2	...	" 11/- " 10 "	Dry Inhalers, complete 1/6	...	" 14/- " 10 "
" 2/9	...	" 27/- " 10 "			

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B. KÜHN, 36 St. Mary-at-Hill, LONDON

PAPAIN

(DR. FINKLER & CO.)

A purely vegetable ferment, which combines digestive, tonic, and antiseptic action. It is superior to Pepsin and Pancreatin, as it digests and peptonises albumen in acid, alkaline, and neutral media. (See opinion of Medical Press.)

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(BEIGONNET).

The most efficient analgesic. Relieves pain in Neuralgia of all kinds, Sciatica, Lumbago, Locomotor Ataxy, Chorea, Cephalalgia, and Rachialgia in Influenza, &c. (See published reports by Professors Frazer and Dujardin-Beaumez, and other authorities.)

**SALICYLIC ACID,
SALOL, SALICYLATES**

(KNOLL & CO.).

The products of Messrs. Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen, are well known for their purity, uniformity, and superiority of manufacture generally. The Salicylic Acid was found free from creosotic and melting at 156-8° C. (314-2 Fahrenheit). The Salicylate of Soda was found to have the same degree of purity. (See published Analytical Report.)

ETHYL CHLORIDE

(DR. BENGUÉ).

With Patent Stopper and Spray. The most convenient, economic, and handy form of producing local anaesthesia for dental or minor operations; also as a remedy for relieving pain in Neuralgia, Migraine, &c. (See Pamphlet.)

TANOCEA

Tea Toning Tablets to remove the astringent and bitter taste of tea without injuring the flavour, and thus avoid indigestion. (See Pamphlet.)

Samples, Pamphlets, published Reports of the Medical Press, &c., sent free on application.

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(IN WHOLESALE QUANTITIES ONLY)

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HUBBUCK'S PURE OXIDE OF ZINC

THROUGH THE CHIEF WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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"THE LEADING HOUSE"

For "Private Brands" of milled and superfatted Soaps, toilet as well as medicinal. We put up for the trade as a specialty all kinds of Dentifrices, Saponaceous Powder, Paste in Collapsible Tubes, &c., &c.

35 DANBURY STREET, Islington, London, N.

H. BRONNLEY & CO., LARGEST TOOTH SOAP COMPRESSERS IN THE WORLD.

PURE CHLOROFORM

A definite Chemical Compound, answering B.P. and all Official Tests.

Has obtained the confidence of the most eminent Surgeons, has been used successfully in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, in the Edinburgh Road Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital, and in the most important Institutions both at home and abroad.

Obtainable from Wholesale and Export Houses, or direct from the Manufacturers,

J. F. MACFARLAN & CO.

Edinburgh Address: 17 & 18 NORTH BRIDGE. London Address: 71 COLEMAN STREET, E.C.
CHEMICAL WORKS:—ABBEYHILL EDINBURGH.

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WHOLESALE & EXPORT
DRUGGISTS,

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PROPRIETORS OF

FIELD'S SELECT PREPARATIONS

15 Laurence Pountney Lane

AND

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LONDON, E.C.



C.R.H.S.&M.

Liq. Pepticus.

Liq. Santal c. Buchu et
Cubeba.

Liq. Copaibæ c. Buchu, Cubeba,
et Matico.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "EDULCINE."

WE ARE NOW OFFERING AT
SPECIAL PRICES

SYR. VIOLÆ
LIQ. VIOLÆ

FROM OUR OWN GROWTH OF

PANSIES.

We believe that our Syrup and Liquor are
this season unequalled for fine colour
and keeping properties.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Large buyers will find it worth their while
communicating with us.

WILLIAM BLEASDALE & CO.
YORK.

HAWLEY'S COUNTER ADJUNCTS.

With Chemist's own name and address printed free for 3 dozen.

"The Counter Adjunct," a monthly leaflet of novelties in Materia Medica and Adjuncts, post free on application.

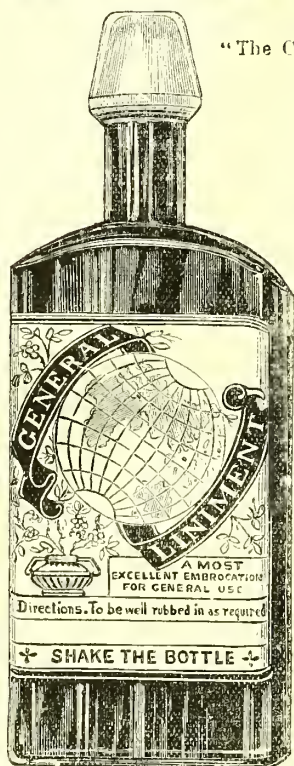


Fig. 1.

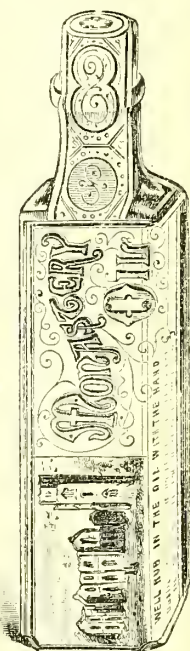


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

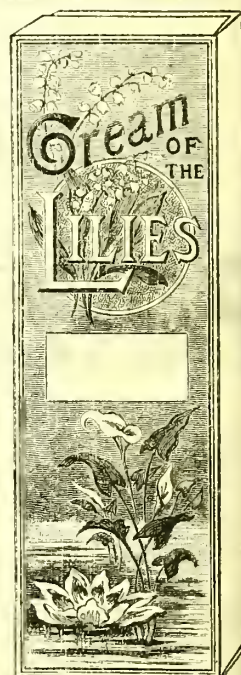


Fig. 4.

GENERAL LINIMENT

MONASTERY OIL

HAIR DYE

CREAM OF THE LILIES.

FIG. 1.—This particularly excellent family remedy has had a remarkable success.

In amber, stoppered, round-edged bottles.

Price.—6*z.* size, 3/9; 6 doz. 3/6. 1/- size, 7/-; 6 doz. 6/6. 1/6 size, 10/6; 6 doz. 10/- 2/- size, 13/6; 6 doz. 13/-

FIG. 2.—This efficacious, transparent, brownish-red Liniment was brought out to meet a special demand. The wording of the beautiful label can be changed.

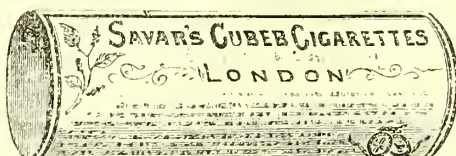
In long square bottles, retailing at 1/-

Price.—7/- doz.; 6 doz. 6/6; 12 doz. 6/-

FIG. 3.—A really good and effective Hair Dye. In two 1*½*-oz. flats, with directions. In neat card cases, provided with fancy labels of two patterns. Price—Retail, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 12/-; 6 doz., 11/6 per doz.

FIG. 4.—An innocent Cosmetic, whitening and beautifying the skin.

Price.—6*z.* size, 3/6 doz.; 6 doz. 3/3; 12 doz. 3/- 1/- size 6/-; 6 doz. 5/9; 12 doz. 5/6. 1/6 size (carton), 11/-; 6 doz. 10/6; 12 doz. 10/- 2/6 size (carton), 18/-; 6 doz. 17/- 12 doz. 16/-



SAVAR'S CUBEB CIGARETTES.

Relief in Influenza, Asthma, Throat Cough, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, against Fogs.

Boxes, 9*s.* and 24*s.* per dozen.

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB,

60 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE,

LONDON.

LIVERPOOL:
EVANS, SONS & CO.

MONTREAL (CANADA):
EVANS AND SONS (LIM.)

“AMINOL”

Is the name given to a new gaseous reagent, which is obtained from certain chemical compounds of the “Amines” group. It has the power, even in dilute solutions, of destroying all micro-organisms and their spores, whilst it is perfectly harmless to the human system. Its high importance and value, not only for disinfection but also for remedial purposes, is therefore obvious. It has great advantages over other antiseptics in that it does not merely disguise, but actually kills, all foul emanations caused by fermentation or putrefaction, and that it can be applied to the most tender fabrics without corroding or staining.

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY HIGH AUTHORITIES.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NONE GENUINE UNLESS BEARING THE TRADE MARK.

SOLUTION “D.”

For

General Disinfecting Purposes.

PERFECT DEODORISER.

NON-POISONOUS.

NON-CORROSIVE.

DOES NOT STAIN.

Sold Everywhere. 1s. per Bottle.

(Champagne Quarts.)



SOLUTION “R.”

For

Use in Medicine and Surgery.

**EFFICIENT REMEDY
IN ALL SUPPURATIVE,
PHLEGMONOUS, OR
FERMENTATIVE
DISEASE PROCESSES.**

Of all Chemists.

Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d.

SOLUTION “R.”

This Preparation has met with marked success in application in Medicine and Surgery, and has been freely acknowledged by a considerable number of medical men, who are using it in their practice, to fully equal in antiseptic power, and to surpass in healing properties, the best known remedial agents hitherto available, whilst being absolutely free from any of their well-known risks or drawbacks.

The reports so far received of cases successfully treated, extracts from which are embodied in Leaflets accompanying the Preparation, already comprise a large variety of the more prevalent disorders, such as Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Tumours, &c., various diseases of the throat (Diphtheria, Tonsillitis, &c.), and diseases of the ear and nose; also diseases of the digestive and generative organs.

In Veterinary practice, also, remarkable cures are recorded.

The sanitary importance and therapeutical value of “Aminol” may therefore be said to be fully established.

Sold by Chemists in 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles, price (retail for dispensing), 1/-, 1 6, and 2 6, respectively. Supplied in bulk to Hospitals, Dispensaries and Surgeries, Institutions, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR UNITED KINGDOM:

THOMAS HODGKINSON, PRESTONS & KING,
81 BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, E.C.

WOODS & CO'S KANGAROO ISLAND

RECTIFIED OIL OF EUCALYPTUS.

Registered "LUBRA BRAND" throughout the World.

Owing to the low temperature and the species of Eucalypt grown on Kangaroo Island, S. Australia, which we use in the preparation of *our Oil*, we are enabled to produce a

SUPERIOR COLOURLESS OIL,

boiling at 320° Fahr. (160° Cent.), distilling over at 340° Fahr. (170° Cent.), and, consequently, gives the low specific gravity of .900.



This Oil dissolves 25 per cent. Salicylic Acid, showing greater purity than any other.

Eighty parts of Proof Spirit dissolves one part of our Oil, without producing any milky opacity.

When redistilled yields **EUCALYPTOL** of the same specific gravity and quality as when prepared by Cloez's process.

Mr. JAS. PARKINSON, F.C.S., of the Royal College of Chemistry, London (formerly Analyst to the S. Australian Government for 8 years), in his report, says it is **superior to other productions**, and **virtually Eucalyptol**. We invite a trial. The Trade and Medical Profession will find this the *best Oil* to keep in stock for Dispensing and other use.

Put up in 1-lb. Bottles for the Trade, and in Bottles at 1s. 3d. each for Retailing; also in 20 or 25 lb. Hand-made Tins.

WOODS & CO., Cowra Chambers, Grenfell St., ADELAIDE, S.A.

London Agents—**F. & S. CHIESMAN & CO., 118 BISHOPSGATE STREET.**






GOVERNMENT DISINFECTANT

CARBOLIC POWDER (PINK) in 1 Cwt. 2 Cwt. CASKS 1 lb & 1/2 Packages

CARBOLIC POWDER (PINK) in TINS 6d & 1/- CARBOLIC SOAP No 1 & No 2

CARBOLIC FLUID in 6d & 1/6 STOPPERED BOTTLES CARBOLIC & GLYCERINE SOAP in 1/4 lb & 1/2 TABS

FREE FROM POISON AGREEABLE IN SMELL. **THE GOVERNMENT SANITARY CO. LONDON E.** TO BE HAD FROM ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

CHLORIDE OF LIME!

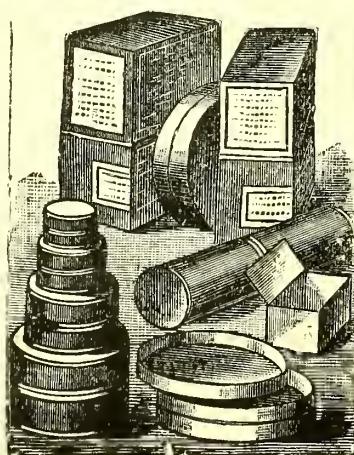
IN AIRTIGHT WATERPROOF & ODOURLESS PACKAGES

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS **NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO., LONDON.**

THE N. C. Cos. PACKAGES HAVE STOOD THE TEST FOR MANY YEARS, AND CAN ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

KEPT IN STOCK BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS & C. SEE THEIR PRICE LISTS.

THE ONLY MEDAL AWARDED FOR THIS SPECIALITY. BEWARE OF OTHERS! SO CALLED AIRTIGHT PACKAGES.

**AUSTIN & CO.**

Patentees and Manufacturers of **FANCY CARD**

ROUND, OVAL, AND SQUARE SHAPED BOXES

FOR POSTAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

ALSO PATENT BARREL PACKAGES WITH METAL ENDS, FOR DRY GOODS, AND

Makers of best class of Violet Powder Boxes, and high-class goods of every description for Perfumery, &c.

8 GREVILLE ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

STEAM WORKS, 2 PRINTER'S BUILDINGS.

[2]

BOSISTO'S "STANDARD TEST" EUCALYPTUS OIL

PARROT



BRAND.

Sold only in 1-lb.

and 2-lb. Bottles.

This Oil is the product of Fresh Eucalyptus Foliage obtained from the Desert species, Dumosa and Oleosa, and yields under proper treatment 35 per cent. water-white crystallisable Eucalyptol, having the specific gravity, 0.920, Temp. 15° Cent., crystallising at 14° Cent., and re-melting at 1° Cent. BOSISTO'S EUCALYPTUS OIL received the Silver Medal of the Society of Arts for the introduction into commerce of the Essential Oil of the Eucalyptus from Australia, 1866, and has been awarded at various European, American, and Australian Exhibitions since 1853, 10 Gold Medals, 8 Silver Medals, 18 Bronze Medals.

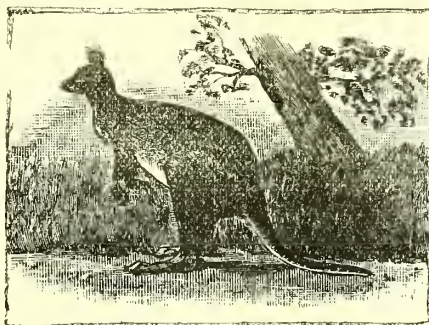
Quantities less than original packages supplied by Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Barron, Harvey & Co., A. S. Hill & Sons, Hockin, Wilson & Co., London & Manchester; Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke; Grimwade, Ridley & Co., Ipswich. Or in original cases only, containing either 36 1-lb. bottles, or 25 2-lb. bottles, by the Sole Consignees,

GRIMWADE, RIDLEY & CO., 82 BISHOPSGATE ST., LONDON.

KANGAROO EUCALYPTUS OIL

25-lb Tins.

KANGAROO



TRADE MARK.

25-lb. Tins.

BRAND.

Is admitted to] be the Purest Eucalyptus Oil yet introduced to the public.
To be obtained of your Wholesale Druggist.

SOLE CONSIGNEES—LAUGHLAND, MACKAY & BAKER, 50 Lime St., LONDON.

COLONIAL ADDRESS—A. M. BICKFORD & SONS, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 46 CURRIE STREET, ADELAIDE.

OILS, DRYSALTERIES, COLOURS, VARNISHES,

ALL BEST QUALITIES GUARANTEED GENUINE.
DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. H. BROWNING & CO.

27 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.

TIDMAN & SON,

WHOLESALE, EXPORT, AND MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS.

Dealers in Druggists' Sundries. Makers of Feeding Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Requisites, &c. Proprietors of Tidman's Sea Salt, Tidman's Sea Soap, Tidman's Carbolic Disinfecting Powder, White's Glycerine and Honey Jelly, &c., &c.

BUSHELL STREET, LONDON, E.

BUYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS ON LABELS IF REQUIRED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD ON APPLICATION.

Telegraphic Address—"BLUEBERRY LONDON."

Telephone No. 11,392.

DAY, SON & HEWITT'S NEVER FAILING HORSE, CATTLE & SHEEP MEDICINES.

THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

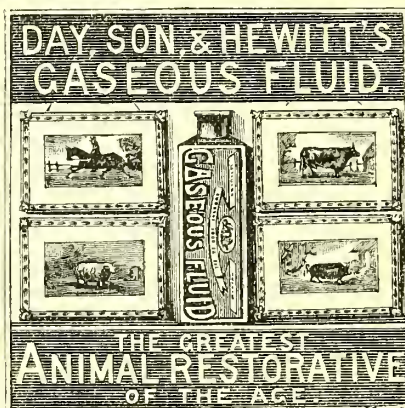
For Kicks, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Withers, Swellings Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Painful after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 7s.
per Bottle.

THE CASEODYNE,

Used as Ladanum for parturition in Mares, Cows, and Ewes, when there is great pain exhibited with feverish symptoms. Highly beneficial for Inflammatory Colic or Enteritis, and for severe forms of Diarrhoea.

Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.



For Fret, Colic, or Gripes in Horses, Hoven or Blown Sheep, and General Debility in Stock; of exceptional value for Colds, Chills, Scour, Diarrhoea, and weakly Lambs and Calves.

Price 1s. 9d. per Bottle, 20s. per doz.

THE RED DRENCH.

For Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellow, Surfeits, Loss of Cud, Pleurisy, Hiccough, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after a bad time of Calving or Lambing.

Price: for Cows, 13s. per doz.; for Ewes, 3s. 6d. per doz.

THE BRONCHOLINE.

For Husk or Hoose in Heifers, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs, also Tape-worms in Tega. No parasite can exist in the windpipe or air-passages after the blood has been impregnated with this worm-destroying medicine.

Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

**THE ORIGINAL
STOCK-BREEDER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,**
For Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Prices, £1 8s. 9d. and £2 16s. 6d.

**THE ORIGINAL
HORSE-KEEPER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,**
For all ailments in Horses. Prices, £1 10s. and £2 17s. 6d.

ROYAL ANIMAL MEDICINE MANUFACTORY, 22 DORSET ST., LONDON, W

Liberal Discount to Foreign Buyers.

Trade Terms and full particulars on application.
Attractive Show-cards and Handbills sent with each order.

DAY & SONS, CREWE,

ANIMAL MEDICINE SPECIALISTS.

Registered.



Registered.

BEWARE OF COPYISTS.

Day's Black Drink

Is the most popular and certain Veterinary Remedy in the World. Don't confound it with Elixirs, Draughts, &c., which for obvious purposes are called "Black." The title is a registered one, but many "black" things are offered in its name; the only genuine is prepared by

Days of Crewe.

DAY'S RED DRINK.

Cures Fever and Costiveness in Cattle.
Cleanses and Cools the Blood and System.
For Red Water, Indigestion, and Yellows.
Cures Bad Cleansing and prevents Milk Fever.

Price 12/- per dozen Packets.

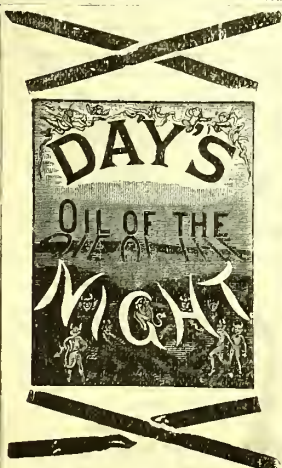
"EWE DRENCH" acts as above for Sheep. 3/6 per dozen.

DAY'S "PURIFIED" DRIFFIELD OILS.

Day's Black Oils; Day's Oils.

Heals Wounds of all kinds in all animals.
Heals Saddle and Stake Wounds and Cracked Heels.
Heals Sore Teats and Swollen Udders in Cows.
For Anointing in Bad Lambing and Calving.

Price 2/6 and 6/- per Bottle.



What's good for BODILY PAIN?

DAY'S OIL OF THE NIGHT

The People's Embrocative Balm for Sprains, Muscular Weakness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Cramp, Sore Throat from Cold, Sciatica, &c., and all Aches, Pains, and Soreness.

Send for "Day's Oil of the Night" terms framed to prevent CUTTING.

Chemists can have a Single Bottle direct. Price 1/1 1/2 and 2/9 per Bottle.

DAY & SONS, CREWE, CHESHIRE.

DAY'S OIL of the NIGHT.

You can rely on it.

And you don't enjoy the privilege of selling it for nothing.

The Retailer has his profit.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO



"SALVO PETROLIA"

Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Molle of the very Purest Form, and we claim that it is superior to Vaseline.

Manufactured by the Proprietors in Five distinct qualities—

WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, AND VETERINARY.

PACKED IN TINS, 1, 5, 10, 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs. Also in 3-oz. Cans.

"Edible Salvo Petrolia"

For Public Speakers, Actors, and Singers.

1s. 6d. per Tube.

"OLEUM DEELINÆ"

(REGISTERED).

Universally adopted by the Medical Profession for
**OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA,
AND ALL SKIN-DISEASES.**

For External and Internal Irritation of every kind.

PACKED IN CANS—

One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles.

Pint Bottles, 4s. 6d. each, for Hospitals and Dispensing Chemists.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

The above are Manufactured Solely by the Proprietors,

THE DEE OIL COMPY.

LIMITED.

Works—SALTNEY, CHESTER.

OFFICES—

49 LIME STREET, E.C.

Liverpool, Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow, Hull, Cardiff,
Bristol, Belfast Barrow-in-Furness, Nottingham,
Paris, Hamburg, &c.

"EAU-HORN"

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

THE CURE FOR BALDNESS.

Retail Price 5/- per Bottle.



Messrs. F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1 King Edward Street, London, E.C., will be happy to quote *most advantageous* terms for the above, and Dr. Horn's other renowned Specialities for the Hair.

NAMES OF AGENTS WELL ADVERTISED.
HANDSOME SHOW CARDS, &c.

The above goods enjoy an enormous and ever-increasing sale in all parts of the World. Sole Proprietor—

O. E. HORN, D.Sc., Newport, I.O.W.

GLASS BOTTLES

GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stock in London or direct from the works.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS,

With rounded edges, or the ordinary kind, plain or graduated.

3 and 4 ounce 8/- per gross.
6 and 8 " 9/-

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

1/2 oz. 1 oz. 1 1/2 oz. 2 oz.
3/6 - 3/9 4/6 5/3 per gross.

PANEL BOTTLES.

2 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz. 8 oz.
7/- 8/- 9/- 9/- per gross.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Six gross and upwards of assorted sizes sent Carriage Free to any part of England. Smaller quantities not carriage paid. Sample Bottle sent free on application.

I. ISAACS & CO., GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,
Francis St., Tottenham Court Road, LONDON, W.C.
Established 50 Years Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.

"A CAPITAL IDEA"!!

Said friend JONES, the GO-AHEAD CHEMIST. "I'VE DOUBLED MY TRADE last year since I commenced packing all my customers' prescriptions in Glover's small wood boxes."

And JONES CHUCKLED!!

WOODEN BOXES ALL SIZES MADE TO ORDER

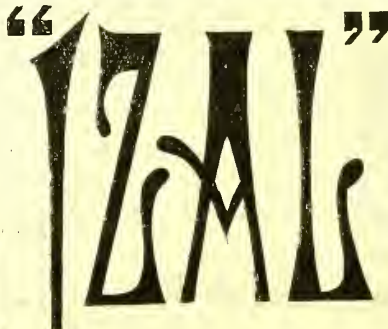
PRICE 14/- per doz. nests of 6 Boxes, planed and hinged, from 5 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 to 9 1/2 x 6 1/2 x 4 1/2. Nests of 6 for Bottles, 4 oz. to 16 oz., at same price. Single nest, 1/6. Special Terms for Large Quantities to Shippers.

"CAPITAL, INDEED"!!!

Said the Colonial Shipper. "Those light nested boxes, shipped in cases (each containing 12-gross nests), are just what is wanted, and I am getting repeat orders doubled. We are all indebted to the Makers."

Messrs. C. H. GLOVER & CO., of Hatcham Sawmills, Ormside St., Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E."!!

"IZAL" IS THE NEW NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT,



And is now supplied by the chief Wholesale Houses.

Show Cards,
Pamphlets,
Printed Matter,
And any information the Trade may require, can be obtained on application to

Allen & Hanburys,
BETHNAL GREEN,
LONDON,

Who are the Sole Bottling Agents for the Manufacturers.

WEAR.
THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING.
VARNISH



FOR

FRONT DOORS
SHOP FRONTS AND
COUNTERS

HOTEL BARS
YACHTS AND BOATS
VANS AND CARTS

ELASTICA FOR THE CASTLE.
ELASTICA FOR THE COTTAGE.

ORDER FROM YOUR WHOLESALE DEALERS, OR FROM

PINCHIN, JOHNSON & CO., 23 Billiter St., LONDON, E.C.

Telephone 2241.

Telegrams—"PINCHIN LONDON."

THE WANT OF THE DAY!

NO MORE SOFT LINEN WHEN STARCHED.

*Used in the Royal Laundries.**Should be used in Every House.*

The Greatest Boon ever offered to the Laundress for imparting an IVORY-FINISH to Starched Linen, Laces, &c. It does not stick to spider-web-like materials.



REGISTERED No. 40,376

*Once Tried, Always Wanted.**Makes Old Linen like New.*

From the Chief Laundress to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—West Newton, near Lynn, Norfolk, Aug. 29, 1879. Sir,—Having tried your "STARCH GLOSS," I certainly think it a great improvement—far superior to any I have tried.

To Mr. CRITCHLEY.

Yours truly,
E. ELDER.

Sold by Chemists and Druggists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., in Packets at 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PREPARED ONLY BY

T. CRITCHLEY, CHEMIST AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, BLACKBURN.

LONDON DEPOT—2 BEECH STREET, E.C.

THE FINEST BOTTLES IN THE MARKET, WITH WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION, ARE
SPECIALITIES. BRANDED THUS. SPECIALITIES.

Best Dispensing Bottles in all Shapes, including Round-cornered, and any Fancy or other Shapes for Proprietary Articles.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Hand-made Rounds, Opal, Flint, and Turquoise Boxes.

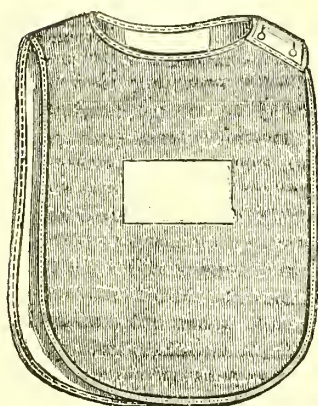
Every attention given to any coloured and special-shaped Bottles.

White Flint, Blue Tint, Green Tint, Rich Dark and Pale Amber, Jet Black, Actinic Green, and all shades of Blue.

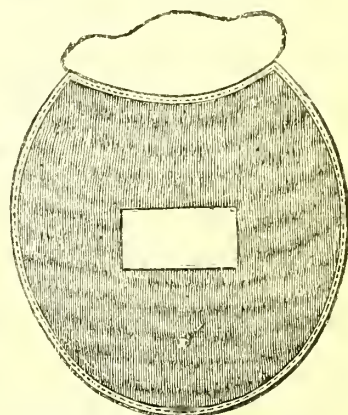
WHOLESALE ONLY.

CHEST PROTECTORS.

Chemists are invited to write to us at once for our



SPECIAL TERMS
FOR
CHEST PROTECTORS
AND
RESPIRATORS,



And to state about the probable amount
of each required.

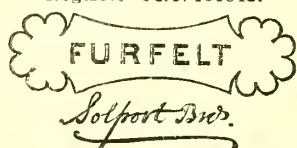
WE MANUFACTURE THESE GOODS OURSELVES, AND CAN QUOTE VERY BEST TERMS IN CONSEQUENCE.

THE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, LIM.
CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON.

THIRD SEASON, 1893-4.

A UNIQUE APPLICATION OF KNOWN SCIENTIFIC FACTS.

Registered No. 160642.



SOLPORT'S

Registered No. 160642.



"FURFELT" CHEST PROTECTORS

Are the result of a successful attempt to utilise as a protective covering for the Chest *the best non-conductor of heat known, namely, Coney Fur.*

By incorporating this fur by a new process with fine Undyed Lamb's Wool we have produced a material which is a scientifically perfect protection for the organs of the Chest against cold.

Since they are made from the warmest materials known, are so porous that a candle may be blown out through them, are non-absorbent, free from dye of any kind, soft as silk, perfectly washable, and of moderate price, they have been universally adjudged by the trade and its press

"AN IDEAL CHEST PROTECTOR."

INSIST ON OUR REGISTERED TRADE MARK AS HERE FIGURED.

	No. 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
PRICES { Single ...	5/6	6/6	9/-	12/-	15/6	20/-	25/-	per doz.
{ Double ...	12/-	15/-	20/-	25/6	34/-	42/6	52/-	"
{ Vest Shape...	16/6	22/6	30/-	37/6	46/6	58/6	70/-	"

SOLPORT BROS., 66 Shaftesbury St., New North Road, LONDON, N.
AND OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

CHEMISTS' FANCY GOODS ON CARDS.*Very Attractive. Sure to Sell.***THE "CHALLENGE" COMB.**

Strong Vulcanite.

Retail ..	4/6	6/4	1/-
Per doz. ..	2/9	4/-	6/-

THE "GUARANTEED" COMB.

British Manufacture.

1/- Assorted Horn, each in envelope.			
Per doz. ..	..	..	7/6

6d. METAL COMBS.	Per doz.	3/3
------------------	----------	-----

4d. " " "	"	2/9
-----------	---	-----

2d. CUM RINGS, Bone.	Per doz.	1/3
----------------------	----------	-----

SMELLING SALT BOTTLES.

Crystal Glass, Midget Bottles for Glove. Per doz. .. 3/9

CHINA BOTTLES.

Pansy Decoration or Heart Shape. Per doz. .. 4/3

PERFUMES.

2d. Assorted. Per doz. .. 1/3

2d. Musk Lavender. Per doz. 1/2

3d. Assorted. Per doz. .. 1/10

6d. SOOTHERS, Bone or Rubber Ring. Per doz. .. 2/9

SHAVING MUGS.

Per doz.

White and Gold } New shape, Fig. Z. ..	{ 6/-
Floral	{ 7/-
1s. Globular shape	{ 7/6
6d. Mug shape	{ 4/-

Bathing Caps, Sponges, Sponge Bags, Flesh Straps, Loofahs, &c., &c., kept in stock.

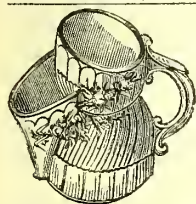


Fig. Z.

F. NEWBERRY & SONS are prepared to receive orders for General Winter Goods, such as

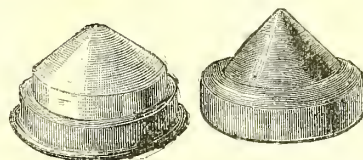
CHEST & LUNG PROTECTORS, BRONCHITIS KETTLES, RESPIRATORS, WINTER SOCKS,

FOOT WARMERS, STOMACH WARMERS, INHALERS, ETNAS, ETC., ETC.

F. NEWBERRY & SONS,

Druggists' Sundriesmen,

1 & 3 KING EDWARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

SHIRLEY'S CORNER!

No. 42.—Latest Pattern (Registered).

6d. size,
3/9 dozen.

1/- size,
6/9 dozen.

A Charming Line. Menthol in Celluloid Case. Cone takes off with the Lid.

WINTER LINES:

2d. Glycerine and Cucumber Cream,				
1 dozen on card...	...	...	...	1/3 dozen.
Digestive Candy in Tins...	...	...	...	1/3 "
Chilblain Tubes, 1 dozen on card	...	...	...	3/6 "
Cocaine Menthol Toothache Tubes	...	...	...	3/6 "
Winter Socks, 1 dozen on card	...	...	...	3/6 "
All Tins for Ointment, Vaseline, &c.	...	...	...	1/9 gross.
No. 1 Plain Gold Tins	...	...	...	2/- "

SPECIAL LINE IN POTS:

Lundborg shape, with pink celluloid cap,
2-oz. size only, opal glass, 16/-, white flint, 15/- gross.

SHIRLEY BROTHERS,

105 WHITECROSS STREET, E.C.

VINCENT WOOD'S CHEST PROTECTORS.

SEASON 1893-4. See Prices below.

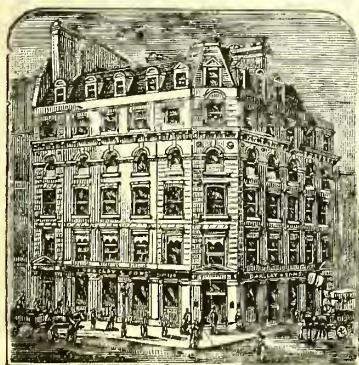
	Per doz.	Full Sizes					
		0	1	2	4	5	6
The "Eureka" Medicated Pine Wool Felt Protectors	Single	6/-	7/6	9/6	12/6	15/6	18/6
Ditto ditto ditto	Double	13/-	15/6	20/-	25/-	30/-	36/-
The Sanitary "De Luxe" Health Protectors, in	Single	5/-	6/6	8/-	10/-	13/-	17/-
Scarlet or White	Double	11/6	15/-	22/-	28/6	36/-	42/-
Ditto ditto ditto							
A beautiful woven material, all wool, nearly 1-inch thick, light and porous.							
The "Eureka" Fur Felt Protectors	Single	4/6	5/6	7/6	9/0	11/-	15/-
Scarlet Lamb's Wool Felt Protectors	Double	10/6	12/-	16/-	21/-	26/-	34/-
Natural Wool Felt Protectors							

All one price.

Best qualities, best shapes, best make, best selling. Prices quoted for every style and for any material.

All Protectors warranted to be fast colour, washable, and of English manufacture. Obtainable at the above prices from all Wholesale Houses, or from the Patentee—

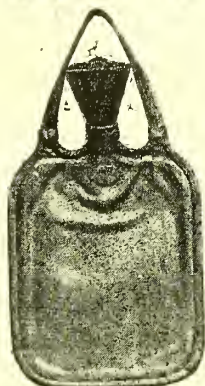
VINCENT WOOD, Surgical Appliance Manufacturer, 3 St. Andrew's St., HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
Adjoins Church. Established 1840. Telegraphic Address—"ACME LONDON."

BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.**TOILET PAPER.****TEREBENE, FRAGRANT.**

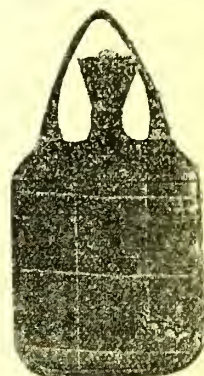
MEDICATED, Large Rolls	...	...	...	7/- per doz.
" 1/- packets	...	...	...	7/6 "

95 FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOT-WATER BOTTLES.



All Chemists should try our "Comfort" Hot-water Bottles, made in Drab, Red, Black and Cloth covered. Retains its heat longer, and affords a more soothing effect than any others. Free from objectionable smell, and, being fitted with Patent Safety Screw, all risk of scalding in filling is prevented.



JACONETS (Pink, Brown, and Double Texture), **BED SHEETINGS**, **SPONGE BAGS**, **NURSING APRONS**, &c.

WRITE FOR LISTS.

WILLIAM CURRIE & COMPANY,

CALEDONIAN RUBBER WORKS, EDINBURGH;

And 22 Castle Street, Falcon Square, LONDON, E.C.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

**ABSORBENT
COTTON LINTS,
FLAX LINTS,
ROLL BANDAGES,
COTTON WOOLS.**



"GAMGEE TISSUE"
(Patent Absorbent Gauze and Cotton Wool)
AND

**All kinds of
ANTISEPTIC
DRESSINGS.**

MANUFACTURED BY

ROBINSON & SONS, COTTON SPINNERS, WEAVERS, **Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD,**
LIMITED. And BLEACHERS.

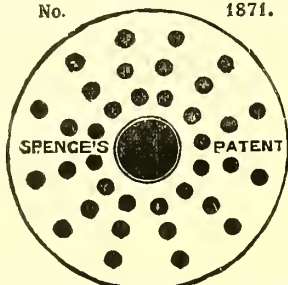
And 55 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, LONDON, E.C.

SPENCE'S PATENT SHIELD DEPOT,

44 Camberwell Road, LONDON, S.E.

No. 1871.

Spence's
Goods
have the
argest Sale
in
London.



Agents
Wanted
in
Provinces
and
Abroad.

For full explanation and prices of Shields, Spence's Safety Feeding Bottles and Soothers, fitted with Patent Shield, see Diary for 1893, page 297, or upon application.

LESLIES' PLASTERS

Leslies' Patent Pliable Tape-plasters, Fine Calico, Holland, or Pink Cambric, in decorated Tin Boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, 1s. each, 9s. per doz.; extra widths, 2 in. and 3 in., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. each.

Tapes, Silk, $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1s. each, 9s. doz.; 1 in., 2s. each, 18s. doz.

Leslies' Surgical Case Tape Plasters (assorted widths), 10s. 6d.

Leslies' Brown Holland Self-adhesive Plaster, in 6 or 12 yard Tins, 6 in. wide, 3s. and 5s. 6d.

Leslies' Porous Plasters (easily removed), in 1 and 3 doz. boxes, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 in., or in 1 or 6 yard decorated Tins.

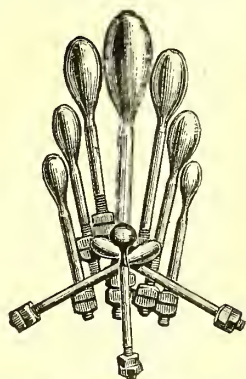
LESLIES' ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.

**LESLIES' LINT, ABSORBENT WOOL, BANDAGES
AND ALL SURGICAL DRESSINGS.**

Write for Lists to **LESLIES, LTD.,** Bond Court House, WALLBROOK, LONDON, E.C.

CAPSULE MOULDS

SPECIAL
SHAPES
AND
SIZES
MADE
TO
ORDER.



STANDARD
SIZES
KEPT
IN
STOCK.

PARTICULARS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Sole Licensees for Manufacture and Sale of McFerran's Improved Automatic Machinery for Making

COMPRESSED TABLETS

Of various shapes and sizes, from $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. upwards. Nos. 4 and 5 Machines have been specially designed for Retail Druggists.

POWDERS NEED NOT BE GRANULATED.

REDUCED PRICE LIST.

Special Machines Manufactured to Contract for Inventors and Merchants.

JOHN HOLROYD & CO., Limited,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

PLEASE CALL TO SEE

GARDNER'S PATENT

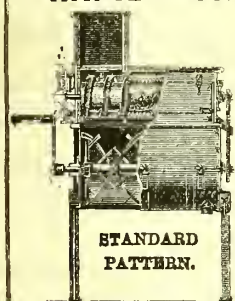
"RAPID" SIFTERS AND MIXERS

ON

Stand 22 Confectioners' Show,
Agricultural Hall, Islington,
London, from November 4 to
November 11.

Prices from 48/-

WM. GARDNER,
Engineer, &c.
GLOUCESTER.



STANDARD
PATTERN.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES.



A.D. 1777.

BUY
KENT'S
BRUSHES.

See pp. 85-88, Winter Issue; also Diary, 1893,
pp. 437-40.

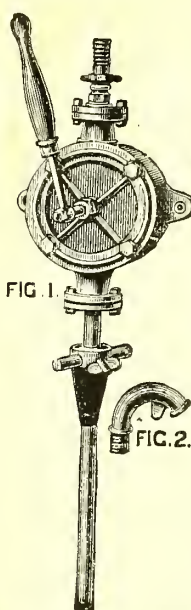


FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

BUY THE BEST OIL PUMP

AND SAVE

OIL, TIME, MONEY,
THOUSANDS IN USE.

We have bought the Stock of these Pumps from:

MESSRS. PONTIFEX & WOOD

SHOE LANE, LONDON.

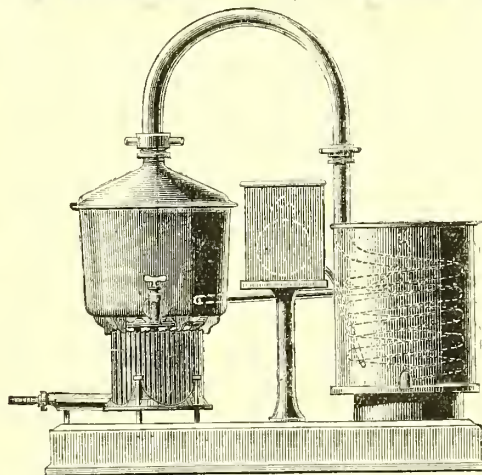
Who have given up this part of their business,
and it is our intention to continue same.

We hold a Good Stock, and can give
Prompt Delivery.

Write for full particulars and prices of The "Farrington"
Patent Oil Pumps to

W. H. WILLCOX & CO.
34 & 36 Southwark Street,
LONDON, S.E.

BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS
ENGINEERS AND COPPERSMITHS,
167 KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, N.E.



THE "AUTO" STILL.

THIS Apparatus produces 5 gallons of pure Distilled Water
per day, and is entirely automatic in its action. Merely
requires connecting to water and gas main, and wants
no attention. [2]

AN OIL LAMP CAN BE USED IF REQUIRED.

PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

A1 TINS 1d. SIZE } FOR OINTMENT, also B1 2d. " } Tooth Powder, &c.

Plain or with Stock Embossing "Pet. Jelly," "Zinc Oint.," &c.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE TRADE.

To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen.

A1—1½ x 1½ APPLY FOR SAMPLES. B1—1 x 1½



E. H. THIELLAY'S—Registered 1867)
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A sample box of 3d. sticks sent post free for 13 stamps. Price list and sample free.

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BLAUD'S PILLS (Best Quality, Soluble Coating).

10-gross Tins, carriage paid, for 4/6. Cash with order.

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Samples and Prices on application.



BRACHER'S
PATENT
"DESIDERATUM"
MIXERS,
CANISTERS, &c.



See large Advertisement, page 54 (bottom folio), July 15.

CHEST PROTECTORS.

We wish to call attention to the following facts as regards those supplied by us, and which are important in view of a recent case in which a Firm has been prosecuted for selling a mixture of Cotton and Wool as Natural pure Wool:—

1st.—All our Lambswool are **PURE Wool only.**

2nd.—The Red are dyed with **COCHINEAL** as the **ONLY RED** Colouring Matter.

3rd.—The Natural is Natural Colour and Lambswool **ONLY.**

4th.—Our sizes are as large as any supplied, the numbers not being trade numbers but our own, and hence our prices are very favourable.

LIST.

c. **Savars FELT, Scarlet, Fig. 1 in Sundries List.**

	No. 0	1	2	3	4	5
Single	5/-	7 6	9 6	11 -	14 -	20/- per doz.

d. Glass-top Boxes, containing $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. each, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Felt Chest Protectors, 10/6 the box.

e. **Savars FELT Scarlet.**

	No. 0	1	2	3	4	5
Double	13 -	17/-	22/-	27/-	33/-	44/- per doz.

(As Fig. 2 in Sundries List.)

f. Glass-top Boxes, containing $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. each, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Scarlet *Double* Chest Protectors, 24/9 the box.

ff. **Savars "GOOD SAMARITAN" Scarlet, Vest-shape, covering Chest and Back.** (Fig. 3 in Sundries List.)

No. 1	2	3	4	5	6
19/-	23/-	29/-	34/-	45/-	52/- per doz.

fff. Glass-top Boxes, containing $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. each, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 "GOOD SAMARITAN" Protector, Scarlet, 26/3 the box.

The Sizes of **Savars SINGLE PROTECTORS** are—

No. 0— $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1— $9\frac{1}{2} \times 8$; No. 2— $10\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3— 12×11 ; No. 4— 14×12 ; No. 5— $15 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

The sizes of **Savars DOUBLE PROTECTORS** are—

No. 1— $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2— $12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3— $13\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$; No. 4— $16 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$; No. 5— 17×14 .

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CANADA—

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MEDAL FOR PURITY, SANITARY INSTITUTE, 1889.

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These Soaps are perfectly pure, and will be found in use pleasant to the most delicate and sensitive skin, great care being used in the selection of scents to avoid anything likely to cause irritation.

NO INJURIOUS COLOURING MATTER USED.

SPECIALITIES:—"SAVON DE LUXE"

THE MOST LUXURIOUS SOAP MADE.

Thousands of large samples of this Soap have been distributed, and have met with universal approval. Being made from the purest materials obtainable, it is not only a luxury, but it is economical in use.

COOK'S SUPERFATTED SOAP. "RIVIERA" BRAND.

Specially prepared for Delicate and Sensitive Skins.

COOK'S "HYGIENIC" TOOTH SOAP AND "RIVIERA" SHAVING STICK.

COOK'S ANTISEPTIC SOAP

(THOMSON'S PATENT).

A most carefully conducted set of experiments by eminent members of the Medical Profession has established the fact that this Soap is of the highest value in the treatment of ECZEMA, RINGWORM, SCABIES, FAVUS, and other Diseases of the Skin.

Messrs. E. COOK & CO. have received from Medical Men numerous communications testifying to the success that has attended the use of this Soap, most of which cannot be published; but Messrs. E. C. & Co. have the permission of many of the writers to show the originals to members of the Medical Profession.

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MESSRS. S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, OF LONDON,

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Messrs. E. COOK & CO. will, with pleasure, send sample, free of charge, to Medical Men on application.

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SPECIALITY:—"SAVON DE LUXE."

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.